paper for a shorter time.

VOL. 20. > CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1864. \ NO. 21.

o prove the fa'sky of this report, and to silenes the same to any man who will produce a witness, either from my said Cempany, or any other Company, who will swear be-fore any court authorized by law to administer the oath, that I ever speculated upon him in this way, or obtained

them, and that they cherish for me the warmest sentiments teen. I am sure that I have the good will of the en and that no man who had ever speculated upon his men could say this much for himself.

JNO. A. RICHARDSON.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE!

WILL ATTEND at the following tim's and places to make assessment of all incomes derived from every surce; also, of all hogs killed since the 24th of April last. All persons interested must attend prepared to render list

At Rocky Point, February 22d, At Rolly Shelter, February 23d, At South Washington, February 24th, At Upper Black River, February 28th,

At Piney Woods, Feb. uary 27th, At Pcint Caswell, March 1st, At Caintuck, March 2d, At Long Creek, March 4th,

At Sandy Run, March 7th

At Middle cound, March 8th. W. S. LARKINS, Assessor.

WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSOR, at the above named times and places, to collect all taxes already assessed; also, all income to x. Tax payers will attent, or the penalty of the law will be

J. S. HINES, Collector. WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCEOOL commenced on Monday, the 25th of Jaz-Tutton - \$25, \$574 and \$70 per session. Music - \$774. Board . . per week, half in advance.

ISHAM ROYAL.
Rev. J. L. STEWART, Principals. Feb. 4th, 1864 MEDICAL CARD.

AVING to leave the army on account of all health, I respectfully ober my professional services to the peo-The of Columbus and adjoining counties. With ten years experience in the practice of my profession, I hope to be to give all who may favor me with a call entire satis-R. C. TILLERY, M. D.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

P. W. Fanning, Adm'r., vs. the Heirs of Wm. II. Craig. T APPEABING to the satisfaction of the Court that Jemima Littleton, formerly Jemima Craig, and Bavory Freshwater, formerly Savory Craig, is not an inhabitant of this State, or upon diligent enquiry cannot be found; pub-

S. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FEB. 1.,

elequent and stirring address of President Davis to the

It is an address worthy of its author and of the ocholds forth the promise of assured victory and consewent peace and independence; a promise which, we rest assured, must, sooner or later, be redeemed, and which may turn out to be far less distant than most

This cay is the 11th of February. This day week will be the 18th, and by 12 o'clock noon on that day, if not at midnight of the 17th, the present Congress will The Senate might be retained for the transaction of Executive business, but for that there

way dispose of the most pressing and ne- age in the field has been amply vindicated, now that he is the hero of the capture of Newport Barracks, an achieve-Whether the measures passed will give general satisfaction is doubtful. No measures could do that now. bravest of the bave.' Congress must do the best it can, and be satisfied with

In would seem that the recent action of the English Court of Exchequer, affirming the previous ruling of the case of the steamship Alexandra, is by no means and, and that the ship is not to be at once given up and well worthy of the great heart that prompted it. This except some shelling and a slight skirmish by the ad cision is arrived at, such decision will be too late to have any influence upon the contest now pending between the Confederacy and the States of the North.

The following from the London Times will contest to such as extent that, when a final description and gill buttons, but is often—perhaps oftener—found in the tattered and startess coast of the Private soldier. True

The following from the London Times will contest to such as extent that, when a final description and gill buttons, but is often—perhaps oftener—found in the tattered and startess coast of the private soldier. True

The following from the London Times will contest the first page that the movement was anything more than a dreaming that the movement was anything more than The following from the London Times will explain

The discharge of the rule for a new trial in the Alexan dra case will take many recople by surprise. From the tenor of the remarks that fell from the Bench during the course of the argument, it had been inferred, perhaps too readily, that the decision would be in favor of the Crown. The Chief Baron himself adopted an apologotic rather than a confident tone in defending his exposition of the law, and xpressly admitted that he was taken at a disadvantage by the novelty of the question. It seemed likely therefore, that the Court of Exchequer, without endorsing all the Atpertance to another jury, and all the light that subsequent research has thrown upon it. Such, however, has not been the result of the Court's deliberations during the Christmas vacation. The Chief Baton adheres to his own construction of the act, and averges himself for the criticisms to which his own charge has been subjected by a severe comparison of the Attorney General's present doctrines with his Parliamentary speeches. In the main positions of his judgment, though iding that the rule ought to be made absolute.

Where opinions are thus equally divided in a court of law, it is customary, in the absence of a casting vote, to avoid a dead lock by a nominal concession on the part of the youngest member. Accordingly, Mr. Baron Piggott outbdraws his judgment, and the rule is refused, subject on appeal. The effect of this is that the Foreign Enlistwith all its antecedents and consequences, will be liscussed over again in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and probably in the House of Lords. For our own part, we cannot lament the division of opinion which postpones for many months the condemnation or release of the Alexandra. Such equipments as hers may or may not be legal. That depends on whether the Legislature in the year 1819 fortpnately provided against evils which the event has shown to be real, however dimly they may then have been foreseen. But we have no doubt at that legal or idegal, equipments of this kind are highly impolitic, and might become an intolerable annoyance to ourselves, if we had the misfortune to be at war. Where the bull, the armament and the crew of a privateer are all virtually supplied from the same port, the animus vendendi and the animus beliger and approximate suspiciously to each other. We should be the last to sacmice British shipowners for the sake of pleasing a foreign Government, but when the maritime interests of Great Britain happen to coincide with the claims of international comity, we can see little patriotism in the attempt to "sail" a whole fleet of thips " through the foreign enlistment act.

The Hillsboro' Recorder of the 10th inst. says: "This day forty four years ago the first number of the Hillsboro' Recorder was issued, and the forty-fifth volume is now entered upon." The Recorder is still within the conscript age, though rapidly approaching its limits. Its venerable solitor, Mr. Heart, has, we believe passed the three score years and ten spoken of in holy writ, as the ordinary limit defence—a free offering which only such patriotism as yours about 4 or 5 miles, the soldiers lighted up torches from of human existence, yet bids fair to continue his life of asefulness for many years to come.

We regret to find that we are among the delinquents, but our friend of the Carolinian will readily understand that the failure was unintentional on our part .-Indeed, we thought the Journal had been going until his bounty money, or any other money, and failed to pay the same, in full, to him. This offer will stand good so long our attention being attracted by the above paragraph, ive, and I hereby pledge my honor and my property | we made enquiry, and learned from our mailing clerk its payment.
My old company is still in service at Fort Fisher, N. C. | that such was not the case. We trust long to have a I know that I speak their sentiments when I say that they respect me as an officer who ever did his duty towards pleasant exchange of papers and of sentiments with the

> SCUTHERN PAPPES state that HARRY MACARTHY, the "Ar kanzas Commedian," died a few days ago near Atlanta, Ga. MACARTHY was a man of great sprightliness and versatility, a remarkable personator of national characteristics, especially in their more comic aspects. In addition, he could sirg a good song, and occasionally make one, and more valuable still, could draw large houses by his sole attraction. We have been told that he was born in London. would indicate.

FTEAMER SPUNKEY .- We learn this morning from an officar of the above steamer, that she will be saved. Her cargo has already been rescued, or nearly all of it. She lies inside the bar under the protection of Fort Campbell

Between the two stood a battery of artillery, commanded Chancellorsville. by Capt. Ellis. Farther to the left still, were several deive all who may favor me with a call entire satistical blood relation of "Stonewall." In the rear of this line that success shall be reached to you, your country's hope in can be found at my residence, three miles from were our cavalry and Capt. Paris' battery of splendid and pride, under Divine Providence will it be due. The howitzers and Napoleon guns. The entire force, numbering about 2000 men was under the immediate command of a Mexican hero, Brig. Gen. Martin. The scene now was tions to come, will enjoy blessings derived from you that grand beyond conception, and beggars description. Every | will preserve your memory ever-living in their hearts. gun was loaded! every bayonet fixed and every heart fived | Citizen-defenders of the homes, the liberties and the al-NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
with patriotic devotion to his Sunsy South. Our artillery tars of the Confederacy! That the God whom we all hum had already opened a brisk fire, causing the very ground to his worship may shield you with his Fatherly care, and The enemy's response was by no means lazy or childlike, but their death-dealing missiles were poorly directed.—

Here was exhibited Carolina's true spirit; the self same

Richmond, 9th Feb., 1884. as state, or upon diligent enquiry cannot be found; pub-ation is kereby ordered for six weeks to be made in the nown, and so often evinced upon the crimsoned soil of the chinery, every part of which was perfect. Our gallant thinking of making a halt until stopped in front of the burning Barracks and deserted Fort of our enemy. Ripley, with his Green Mountain and New York hirelings chaff before the wind. They were now scattered to every point of the compass, and darkness alone prevented the capture of almost the entire ierce. If they had fallen back to their stronghold and made a firm stand, the probability is we would have been very materially injured, but such a course their unparalleled cowardice would not allow them o even think of. "Over their deserted stronghold waved that emblem of oppression, the "Stars" and the "Stripes." This was soon hauled down Header, you know the fate of a slice of bloody meat, when thrown to a pack of starving wolves. A similar one this detested flag met with. It was trampled in the dust, and torn into a thousand fragments. The fruits of our victory were as follows: quantities of commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, all segts of camp and garrison equipage, a large cers, and about fifteen wounded, while that of the enemy was at least treble this. On account of a great lack of transportation we were compelled to inter our dead upon the same field where they fought and displayed so much galiantry and heroism. This we regretted, for we thought that we must leave them. Far from them now, as we are, their names are enbalmed in our hearts. We will often think of them to shed our tears, eulogize and express our lasting gratitude. In conclusion, a word for General Mar-Heretotore his alleged fauits have often been held up obscured. His great ability to organize, drill and disci-pline troops, and meet the responsibilities of any shade of office has seldom been called into question, but his coar-

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

ment de idedly among the most brilliant ever won upon the soil of the old North State. Let us mete out justice in

full measure, and give him his proud appellation-" the

Not long ago, when the Southern press, far and wide, leaders, and clamoring loudly for his removal as totally inthat he could be of most benefit to her." A noble speech, Monday night and Tuesday, without any excitement ress -no rich relative, whose golden millions can purchase or him a more comfortable, lucrative or exalted position; and yet he cheerfully submits to military discipline, patiently endures the weary march, uncomplainingly dons the tat-tered garments, smiles at his naked, bruised and bleeding feet, and rushes bravely into battle, unmindful of shot and shell, till victory is won, or the fatal wound has done its bloody work. And from whence spring such exalted courage, patient endura nee and cheerful obedience? From his severe comparison of the Attorney General's present doctrines with his Parliamentary speeches. In the main positions of his judgment, though not in this extra judicial controversy, he is supported by Mr. Baron Bramwell, while the two junior Barons of the Exchequer concur is bolding that the rule ought to be made absolute.

But are all smiles and attention when a Captain, Colonel or General makes his appearance. And yet, isin lady reader, nuch, very much indeed, is due to the bumble private; and we should be in a sad condition indeed without him, for he who fights our battles will eventually gain our indeed, and is often times far more estimable than the man who commands him. Fat we would be no account of the control of the support parage "office," accompanied by merit, for we most fer-vently thank our heavenly father for our Davis, Lee, Beau-regard, Johnston, and a host of other brave and noble officers—stars that have illumined our young Confederacy with a glorious light that has never grown dim beneath clouds of woe and disaster, and will shine on, we trust, till they can smile peacefully upon a land with its noble banner pointing proudly to the sky, proclaiming to nations far and wide, a glorious, self-achieved freedom D., of Co. 1, 17th N. C. T.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARMY. ADJ'T AND INSP'E GEN'S OFFICE, (Richm and, Va., Feb. 10, 1864.

GENERAL CEDERS No. 19.

The following address of the President is published for the information of the army.

By order: S. COOPER. (Higned) Adj't and Inspector General

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States!

nave latery and and another interpretation of summar conquests—a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, wen have headed only the collection.

could make—a triumph worthy of you and the cause to the fat lightwood which abounds in this region, and set which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emo. fire to the turpentine trees, lighting up the whole counting which about 4 or 5 mines, the solution and set in the fat lightwood which abounds in this region, and set is rament of war.

The enemy has kept up an incess rament of war.

"Who can fersee to what extent such a war might action to the turpentine trees, lighting up the whole counting which and once been subjected to the bloody arbitrary to express the emo. If the turpentine trees, lighting up the whole counting which add once been subjected to the bloody arbitrary to express the emo.

Since of the Press with which I received the testimorists of confidence with whom we used to exchange better we auspended this paper for the purpose of cutering the service, have neglect a the country due to the men, or some of the men at some of the men thereof, at less than they would have received at the hands of the State, or Confederate authorities. Now, therefore, the pressure of the state, or Confederate authorities. Now, therefore, the pressure of the state, or Confederate authorities. Now, therefore, the pressure of the state, or Confederate authorities. Now, therefore, the pressure of the state, or Confederate authorities. Now, therefore, the pressure of the state, or Confederate authorities. Now, therefore, the pressure of the state, or Confederate authorities. Now, therefore, the pressure of the state, or Confederate authorities. Now, therefore, the pressure of the state of the pressure of the state of the pressure of the state of the state. The state of the pressure of the state of the pressure of the state of the st who, having originally entered for the war, cannot d'apray anew their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and, it is hoped, will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing

> has sought to minister to your every want; with exutation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet, never in the tollsome march nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character the warrior patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous effer of your lives, for the defence of your country, with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated but that at least one of his parents was Irish, as the name | by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute beering. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into affence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle cry will ring lond and clear through the land of the enemy, as well corrupt partisans and their pensioned press; and will do justice to the calumy by which they seek to persuade a de-luded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable

For the Journal.

An Account of the Capture of Newport Barracks.

WRETTEN BY A PARTICIPANT.

We commenced forming our line of battle about three miles in the rear of Newport Barracks, on the road parallel with the Bailroad between Newberne and Beaufort. It when the state of the was now about 3 o'clock in the evening of the 2nd of Pebruary. Previous to this time, several skirmishes had occurred. One at the enemy's out-post, the other at his office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury. Blockhouse, four miles from Shepardsville. Both of these | and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell places were quickly captured, the former by a brilliant dash of our cavalry, the latter by our infantry, aided by the unerring skill of our artillerymen. When our line of midable than those of the last two years, when unimpal ed battle was formed, the 17th N. C. Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Lamb, occupied a position to the right of the and Perrysville, and Murneesboro' and Chickamauga, and road, the 42ad, commanded by Col. Brown, to the left.— the Chickshominy, and Manassas, and Fredericksburg, and

Soldiers! Assared success awaits us in our holy strugby Capt. Ellis. Farther to the left still, were several de-tachments of infantry under the eye of Col. Jackson, a of all that renders life desirable to konorable men. When fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but quake with its desfening thunder, now filling the air with the whizzing noise and loud screams of its shot and shell. Four friends and the association of those you most love.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Late Mov. on Newbern

KINSTON, Feb. 6, 1864.

Correspondence or the fletersburg Express.

Mr. Editor-I intended writing yesterday, but was prevented by various circumstances from doing so, and write this morning to give you an account of our expe-

Barton's, Kemper's and Ransom's Brigades, left Kinston Saturday morning, the 30th of January, marching down the right hand side of the Trent river towards Newbern, the whole command under General Barton, acting Major General. Atter two days and half of one night's marching, we reached the vicinity of Newbern without any incident worth recording, early on the morning of Monday, the 1st of February, and formed in line of battle two miles from that town.

The object of the expedition by this time had become pretty well known, and there were countless speculations going on as to the result. The idea of charging the number of small arms, eight pieces of artillery, and sinety formidable works with which Newbern was surround-prisoners. Our loss, six killed, two of whom were officed was not very popular, but still the general detered was not very popular, but still the general determination of the trooops was to go in if ordered.

And now one of the great sacrifices of the soldier ters traced by the hand of affection shall never be gazed upon by the rude and vulgar eye of Yankee curiosity. This is often, as I have said, a melancholy duty; these letters contain the record of a mother's love and a mother's prayers, a sister's gentle counsels and often the words of affection and encouragement from one dearer than either mother or sister. There is not a word over which he has not lingered with mingled feeling of joy, gratitude and affection, and in the absence of the wrihim and the "loved ones far away."

ters they seem almost the only connecting link between Perhaps, if the cold and heartless could have seen how eagerly and fondly these weather-beaten, sunbronzed and battle-scared veterans read page after page of these old letters, before committing them to the were sudely and bitterly assailing one of our great military flames or winds, they would have felt amused, but for myself, I was too full of my own regrets at having to competent for his high position, he remarked to a friend part with so precious a treasure, to enjoy the distress of that he was " willing to serve his country in any capacity others. We lay here in line of battle all day Monday, "here's your mule," the instant reply of the Southern boys was, "here's your rider," and pitched into them with a will, killing three and capturing five, the others capturing through the swamp. Having driven in their most and the time expired on Monday night without Danpickets, the artillery was ordered forward, and having mark having made any overtures of submission to the degotten a position, they commenced a vigorous fire on mand. Ever since Monday evening, therefore, hostilisies the enem's batteries. The Yankees replied, fixing reason to believe that they would Austria and Prinsia had with great accuracy, and wounding several men at own pure neart, where are written in instead and many skies which they over the first fire. At night, our pickets were and in our land—beneath our own sugary skies—who prefer vanced within about three quarters of a mile of the street. No blame is attached to the sentiment beneath our own sugary skies—who prefer vanced within about three quarters of a mile of the street. No blame is attached to the sentiment beneath our own sugary skies—who prefer vanced within about three quarters of a mile of the street. No blame is attached to the sentiment of the street of the street. No blame is attached to the sentiment of the street of the street. No blame is attached to the sentiment of the street of the street of the street. No blame is attached to the sentiment of the street of the s fulled show to unadorned truth; who turn scornfully from of the town, and remained there without interruption, except an occasional shell until the next night. Tuesday evening, I went the boundary which separates Holstein from Schleswig, down on the picket line and by climbing a tree had a and has announced that she would, under no circumtolerable fair view of Newbern. The town is situated at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers, on a sort of peninsula. The river defences are quite strong .-There is a very heavy battery facing the river on the side from which I saw it, mounting some nine or ten heavy guns. The defences in front of the town consist of two lines of very heavy earthworks, running across from one river to the other, with a deep ditch or canal in tront. This canal is said to be twenty feet broad. and fifteen deep, filled with water, and the breastworks are said to be spiked on the top. Several large flags were visible besides the one which floated over the oat tery on our side, and I suppose marked the position of Forts on the opposite side of the town. It having be come evident that we could not take the town without too much sacrifice, orders were given to fall back at the Danish question bears date December 31, and conclude sunset. Accordingly at sunset we commenced to fall as follows:

"Denmark has a right to know the famits of the claims back upon the same road by which we had advanced. But a very beavy rain had tallen while we were down there, and the wagons and artillery had passed over the road before us, and of all the muddy roads you ever read of, this was the muddiest. The mud was everywhere over your shoes, often up to your knees, and sometimes waist deep. I saw several fellows completely mired, who had to be pulled out like an old cow in the spring of the year. I saw one fellow plunging along the mud gaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts.— length in the mud, nearly disappearing in the filthy You have the rfully borne privations and toll to which you compound. "Well," said be coulty, "if I just had three were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints updays individual will, that the citizen match have now, individual will, that the citizen match have now. on your individual wilk that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph, the noblest of human of a soldier when you get him in a bard place. Put him in camp with plenty to eat and nothing to do, and he quarress and complains constantly. Pos him in such a situation as I have just described, or place them in me, you have heeded only the call of your soffering con- front of the enemy, and it is astonishing how bravely

Some of our old acquaintances and frier dated frier da with their arms and accountements plunging along through the deep mod by the light of a thousand torches, and hundreds of blazing trees, was a spectacle which to be appreciated thust be seen. We marched 12 miles in the special and that the flames of war should not be appreciated thust be seen. We marched 12 miles in the special and that the flames of war should not be appreciated thust be seen. We marched 12 miles in Holstein or Schleswig; the freedom and privileges to the subjects on be equally secured under either of the two princes; but it is of great importance that the faith of treaties should be upheld, that rights and possession should be respected, and that the flames of war should not be spread over Europe through questions which quiet and timely exercise of justice and reason might conduct to a reacceful solution. You are requested to leave a copy of this despatch with the President of the Federal Diet.

1 am. 40...

our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recogniz, his tile to our love, gravitude and admiration.

Soldiers! By your wilt (for you and the people are but one)! I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every warts, with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every warts, with solicitude it immediately. immediately in front. At a place called Deep Gully, a me seven or eight miles from Newbern, he came on the outpost of the enemy, and alter a sharp-skirmish drove him from his poettion, capturing some three or would scarcely lead to any result. But in any case, the Powers who agree to the conference must take care that in four hundred prisoners, mostly from the 17th Massachusetts Regiment. The Yankees burnt most of their stores when they fell back, and we got but little except what was found in the private quarters of the men. It was here that Col. Shaw, of the 8th N. C. Regiment. was killed. He was some distance in the rear of cur advance, and was killed at a distance of about a advance, and was killed at a distance of about a thousand yards. Gen. Pickett then advanced within 2.1-2 miles of Newbern immediately in front of the town. Three hundred marines descerded the river in barges and captured the Yankee gunboat "Underwriter," under the guns of the fort. The boat was taken the guns of the fort. The boat was taken the guns of the fort. The boat was taken to the print of the guns of the fort. The boat was taken to the guns of the fort and the guns of the fort and the guns of the fort. The boat was taken to the print of the guns of the fort and the guns of the fort. The boat was taken to the guns of the fort and the guns of the guns of the guns of the guns of the fort. The boat was taken to the guns of t tened to the wharf within one hundred yards of a nine gun battery, and carried itself eight guns in all, and was boarded and captured in the night without the loss o' a single man on out side. About eighteen man were killed and twenty-two captured on the boat. It was the intention to take her up the river, but a shot from the fort so disabled her that she was compelled to be abandoned and burnt. Altogether, Mr. Editor, this was a most during thing and reflects the highest credit

on those engage i. Among the prisoners captured were several deserter from the 10th N. C. Regiment, who were taken with arms in their hands, fighting against their country and kin. Two of them were hung yesterday, and three more will be lung to-day. The country about Newberne is one of the most beautiful farming countries I have ever seen. The firms are large, the dwellings and Georgia, which came into French ports for repairs, elegant, and before the war was the abode of wealthy, elegant, and before the war was the abode of wealthy, prosperous and refined society. Now desolation is written on every object that meets the eye-the houses deserted, the fields unoultivated, fences burnt, and every moveable gone. May Heaven pity, and the people be kind to the refugees wherever they find a bome.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The Schleswig-Holstein Question-Hostilities Immi

nent- The Alexandra Case, &c , &c.

rent—Lie Alexandra Case, &c., &c.

Files of late United States papers bring European Advices to 21st ult. The news is important. It appears that Prussia and Austria had demanded of Denmark the withdrawal of the "November Constitution," upon the per ty of their occupation of Schleswig, and that Denmark and absolutely rejected this ultimatum, in consequence of which the envoys of those powers left Copenhagen on the 18th ult. The Austro-Prussian troops then proceeded to occupy Schleswig, and a conflict of arms seemed inevitable, when, according to the latest report, Denmark intimated an intention to suspend the conoxious constitution. The commencement of hostilities, which might have precipitated a generab Suropean war, was thereby postponed. The following article from the London Times, of 21st uit, presents the latest aspects of the controversy: THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

upon the peculiar position of Austria and Prussia with re spect to Germany on the one hand, and the other great powers of Europe on the other. The original dispute between Germany and Denmark was simply a question of the observances of certain mutual rights in Hoistein, and the federal diet, a little while ago, decided upon reasonable grounds to entorce these rights by an execution. Saxon and Hanoverian troops accordingly entered the Duchy to replace for a time Danish by federal administration. But meanwhile a revolutionary impulse seized the mass of the meanwhile a revolutionary impulse seized the mass of the German nation to go beyond this mere maintenance of their federal rights, and to wrench Holstein, and its neighboring. Duchy, Schleswig, from the Danish crown, and erect them into a new German principality under the Prince of Augustenburg. The minor German governments were unable to stem the tide of this wide impulse, and gave themselves up to its course. Baxony and Hanover were among the most prominent in this line of action, and their troops soon appeared almost in the character of an array of revolution. The Austrian and Prussian governments doing military transportation, and such officers and em. And now one of the great sacrifices of the soldier had to be made, and one of his most melancholy duties performed—namely, to tear up or burn his letters.—
This is a point of honor with soldiers, that the character of an arisy of revolution. The Austrian and Prussian governments, with more strength and self-command; were able to see that such a course would almost in the character of an arisy of revolution. The Austrian and Prussian governments, with more strength and self-command; were able to see that such a course would almost in the character of an arisy of revolution. The Austrian and Prussian governments, with more strength and self-command; were able to see that such a course would almost in the character of an arisy of revolution. The Austrian and Prussian governments, with more strength and self-command; were able to see that such a course would almost inevitably bring about a collision with the other Powers of Europe, with whom, in 1852, a distinct treaty had been made to prevent any such partition of the Panish ter-ritory as was clamored for. Under such circumstances, the first course of action which would suggest itself would be to with traw from any share in operations which had been so perverted, and to avoid any complicity in the in-temperate action of their allies. But such a course was ic Los-ible for two reasons—first, because the other there man governments had thrown themselves so wildly into the movement that to leave the matter in their hands would be to abandon the reins to those who were plunging heading into war, and would almost inevitably drag the whole of Europe after them; and next, to forsake the cause of Schleswig and Holstein would have been to dissociate themselves violently from the confidence of their German subjects. The only other alternative was to take matters into their own hands, and so manage the armed lebate with Denmark as not to infringe international law, and so to avoid, as far as possible, any occasion for foreign interference, and a consequent European war.
This they have now done, and if the announcement in our columns this morning betrue, that the Baxons and Handverians are to be withdrawn from their positions in Holsein to allow free cassage to the Austro-Prussians, it would appear that the minor governments, at lost, see the necessity of acquiescing in their supersession. The Austrian and Prussian Governments have thus taken upon made a dimind, on the refusal of which they were under jec's. Denmark, on the other hand, had, in deference to the advice of her allies, withdrawn from Holstein as being federal territory, but has conceptrated her forces behind stances, allows German soldier to cross the Eider. The outbreak of hostifiles, therefore, only waited until the Austrian and Prussian troops could be brought up to the Rider, and the invasion of Schleswig might have been already commenced and resisted, and our columns this ment of the distance contained the telegraphic announcement of the distance having been fired. In this critical mement we trust there is good ground for a report which has reached us, that the Danish government have, at the eleventh hour, made a conclinatory offer, and entered into some sort of obligation, as yet of course, informal, to gaspend the obnoxious constitution. If such an offer has really been made, it will, for the time avert the imminus danger of war. The course of events pauses and the ass pute comes again into the more controlable and reasonable THREATENING ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND 'the threatening dispatch of Earl Russell in relation to

of Germany, and to be placed in a position to bring this long and fatiguing dispute to a coaclesion. Even although Desmark may have withdraw her obligations for eleven years, and even although Germany may have an noyed Dan mark with nubounded and impossible claims for that puried, it is now time that an end be put to the conflict. The powers who signed the treaty of London; together with the German Confederation, are those first bound to retablish the arrangements and terms of ultimate agreement...

The Government of the Queen, therefore demands in the interests of peice -

hat a conference of the Powers whom signed the to settle the difficulties between Germany and Denmark. 2. That the status que shall be maintained until this con-

2. That the status quo shall be maintained until this conference shall have finished its labors.

"Her Majasty's Government believes itself justified in making these demands for the sake of the peace of Europe It has no other interest in respect to Denmark than that which belongs to one of the cld and independent monarchies of European peace. It calls, therefore, in the most pressing manner, upon the Sovereigns and their Cabinets to lake patiently they behave. When we had marched manner, upon the Sovereigns and their Cabinets to take it 4 or 5 miles, the soldiers tighted up torches from into consideration how difficult it would be to settle the differenced which could be settle the differenced which could be to sett

I am, &c.,

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF DENMARK. It is stated that Bishop Monrad, the Minister President

of Denmark, declared to the Extraordinary Embassadom of England and Russia Lord Woodhouse and Councillor Rwers, before their departure from Copenhagen, that the Rwers, before their departure from Copenhagen, tune tool Danish Government would willingly accept the English proposal of a conference for the settlement of the Schlester of the Opinion that it the meantime not a single German soldier grosses the Fi der. Should this nevertheless take place, the Danish gov-ernment is resolved to enter upon war with all energy, and to prosecute it as long as the resources of the country

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

It has been announced that the British Court of Exche that where the opinions of judges are equally divided as in this case, it is customary in the absence of a casting rote to avoid a dead lock by the nominal concession of the youngest judge. Accordingly Baron Pigott withdrew his judgment, and the rule was refused, subject to appeal.

THE FLORIDA AND KEARSARGE. La France states that the Florid a has challenged the

La France states that the Florida has challenged the Kearsarge to a fair fight, which the latter having accepted, they intend to go as few miles out to see and settle their differences at small range. The Florida is about ready for see, and some of her officers, who have been for some time past in Paris, in plain citizens' clothing, have mounted their uniforms. The Rappahannock still lies at Calais, and there is still some hope that the French authorities will not allow her to depart. M. Drouwn de L'Hars in his correspondence with Mr. Bayton. Drouyn de L'Huys, in his correspondence with Mr. Dayton upon the subject, acknowledges that there is a distinction

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-

trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10, 1864. The enemy who advanced on John's leiand were driven

passed in secret assaion the military bill of the Senate, and police of Baleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, after which the injunction of secrecy was removed. The principal amountments are, that all persons between eigh-It may be useful to remind our readers of the exact no.

It may be useful to remind our readers of the exact no.

Sitiou of affairs at the critical moment which is presented field during the war. All in the provost, hospital and conto them in this morning's telegrams. The whole hards script service, and all guards and agents of the quartershall call upon the Governors of the States for their quotas shall call upon the Governors of the States for their quotas for such service, of men not liable to military service; one litth day of December, A. D. 1863.

R. B. DONNELL, B. H. C. GILES MEMBANE, B. B. of October, 1862, and published regularly since, who was editor or ewner at that time, and who is a practical prinact, having twenty students; one white man, the head of a family of eight white persons dependent on his labor for a support; one Overseer to each farm of twenty slaves where there is no white adult not liable; the President, (He is always at the whon settled in there,) Superintendent, Auditor and Treasure; of each Bailroad doing military transportation, and such officers and employees as the Superintendent shall swear necessary for the effective operation of the road, not to exceed one to each mile in actual use for military transportation; the white officers of negro fire companies in cities; and authority is officers of negro fire companies in cities; and authority is given to the Secretary of War to grant exemptions to farmers when satisfied that they will be more useful to the country in raising produce than in the army, but the exemption to cease whenever they fail diligently to employ themselves exclusively in the production of grain and profile the Navy controls, and who always condensity of the Navy controls. visions, which are to be sold to the Government and non producers not exceeding current prices.

The House also again passed the tax and currency bills, and sent them to the Senate for comfirmation. Every meas. ure of special importance before the House, in secret session has been acted on and sent to the Senate.

The Senate is said to be to hasten its business, and has a night session to-night. The Senate has passed a bill that any cavalry who may behave badly in the face of the enemy, or disorderly, or destroye property without for I parolled enough men to carry the State!" authority, be dismounted and placed in service as infantry, and repeals the law authorizing parties of rangers .-All rangers now organized to have the privilege to volunteer for the war as other soldiers, failing in which, they are to be dismounted and placed in service as infantry. -One amendment to the military bill adopted by the House specially excludes dentists from exemption.

CONFEDERATE BONDS-ESCAPE OF YANKEE OF-FICERS FROM LIBET PRISON.

At auction to-day eight per cent. Confederate bonds brenght 110 to 121 and interest; seven per cent, bonds 1064; bonds of the fifteen million loan coupons, 173; date registered 160; cotton loan bonds 175. One hundred and nine officers, including Col. Streight,

escaped from the Libby prison last night, through a tunnel sixty feet long, opening into a vacant lot on the oppo- They rule o'er us all, and—the Devils rules them!

MORRISTOWN, TENN., Feb. 10th, 1864.

Mrs. Col. McClung, and Mrs. Boyd and families, came through the lines from Knoxville yesterday. An election is being held for Congressmen in the Ken neky regiments to-day.

RE-CAPTURE OF YANKEE OFFICERS

RICHMOND, Feb. 11th, 1864. Eighteen of the officers who escaped from Libby prison have been re-captured. The rest are still at large. None above the rank of Captain re-captured. Gold in New York on the 5th instant was quoted at 1583.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11th, 1864. The House has passed the bill to pay for horses killed or disabled in service. It provides that any horse lost or damaged in the service since the lat February, 1861, without the fault or negligence of the owner, shall be paid for according to the appraised value at the time of the loss. Also, passed the bill to provide for the impressment of mest, and kettles? No. So we thought. Look at your to supply the army from any supplies in the country on the inother's hands. Ain't you ashamed to let that old express condition that just compensation be made. It pro vides that the Secretary of War may direct impressments o meat to be made whenever the President decides it to be necessary. No persou's supply shall be reduced below one half the usual quantity for the support of hafamily and de pendents for one year, Notice shall be given to the owner of the meat needed, declaring the quantity equired, the existing necessity and the price offered Treaty of London, in our jessettes with a representative of the Christian December of the Christian Confederation, shall meet in Paris or London which notice shall be a condition precedent to any impress ment When the owner and impressing officer cannot agree, the quantity to be taken shall be determined, and just compensation ascertained by local appraisers, whose award shall be conclusive evidence on both points. Evidence of large numbers of companies and regiments

from all the States, re-estisting for the war, is daily com-municated by the President to Congress, and appropriate esolutions of thanks adopted.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13th, 1864.

TERMS OF ADVERTISE I square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every

Special Notices will be charged \$5 per sectors and and every insertion.

All Obifuaries and private publications of every chap

ter, are charged as advertisements. No.advertisement reflecting upon poivate character can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

Nothing further from John's Island. Prisoners taken represent their force at three brigades and 20 guns. They carried off their dead and wounded with them on their retreat.

The news from there is decidedly cheering. THE THUS VERSION OF THE ARREST OF GEN. TOOMES .-THE TRUE VERSION OF THE ARREST OF GEM. TOOMES.—
We have said nothing of the recent arrest of General (now Colone) Toombs, and his trial, now progressing before a court martial, in this city, for the reseon that we regarded it as simply a case of military discipline in which the public would feel no particular interest. But it seems the event has got abroad: the story, gathering most marvellously as it travelled. is done up at length in the Richmond papers with an almost endless variety of minutise and speculations, not one of which is correct. It is, therefore, due to Gen. Toombs, and to truth, that the facts should be stated as they are.

And in the cutset, we would assure our Richmond con-

An efficial dispatch from Gen. Finnegan from Lake City,

this evening, reports the enemy's advance as checked .--

And in the cutset, we would assure our Bichmond con-temporaries that the "treason," "disloyalty," "pass-port," and "old woman" parts of the story are all pure labrications. The facts are well known here to be as fol-

isbrications. The facts are well known here to be as follows, or perhaps we should say the allegations, as the trial has not yet been concluded.

Yen. Toombe was at Angusta, with a regiment of State troops recently mustered into the Confederate service for a limited term, and which he commanded. His command was about to take the cars for isavannah on one of the cold days of the late severe spell. They were to travel in box cars, and the soldiers, after laying a place on the floor of the cars with brick and sand, built fires thereon for the purpose of keeping themselves warm on the journey. The agent of the road, Mr. Belkirik, seeing this, remonstrated with the men, told them it was prohibited by the rules of the Company, and that when the train got in motion the fire would blow about and the train be destroyed. He furthermore is said to have stated that the train should not leave the depot until the fires were extinguished. General thermore is said to have stated that the train should not leave the depot until the fires were extinguished. General Toombs coming up in the midst of the altercation between the agent and his men, declared that the fires should not be extinguished, that the train should leave in spite of the agent, and after cursing and using much bitter language towards the latter, had him arrested and kept in custody by a guard. He also threatened to have the agest cut to pieces and thrown into the engine for fuel, together with other directic calamities to his corners and the latter, and the proposal way. Whether the firm were unit cult or not we did poreal man. Whether the fires were put out or not we did not learn, but the egent, being out-numbered, offered no further resistance, and the train with the troops let for cavannah. The agent reported the case to the Railroad Company, and on their complaint to to the military author-

ities, G in. Toombs was arrested and carried before a Court Martial. Such are the facts as we have learned them from apparently reliable sources. If any other circumstances entered into the cause of Mr. Toombs' arrest it has not come to our

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYERS OF THE STATE FROM CONSORIP. TION.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, in obedience to an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, passed and approved, May, 1st, 1863, in relation to exempting certain persons necessary as the State officers in addition to the State officers exempted by the act of Congress, passed October 11th, 1862; the Governor of the State having claimed and obtained the exemption of the following officers necessary An Justices of the Peace, whose appointments were made to May 11th, 1863; County Trustees, County S. licitors, The enemy who advanced on John's Island were driven back on Tuesday evening. Our pickets have resumed their former posts. We took a few prisoners. Eleven shots where fired at the City to day. No other news of interest.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10, 1864.

The House to-day agreed upon the amendments, and house to-day agreed upon the amendments, and may be a superstant of the state, and police of Raleigh. Wilmingtons Salicitors, Register, Tax Collectors; One Deputy Elerifi in each County where there is no Tax Collectors; Coronors; Countables, who entered into bund previous to the 11th of May, 1868, or their successors in office; one Deputy Clerk for each County, for distributing money and provisions amongst soldiers' families; agent appointed under an act of the Assembly for any duty; commissioned officers of the militia of the State, and commissioned officers of the Home Graard;

named in section first of this bill, in obedience to the set master and commissary departments shall be filled by disabled soldiers, and if more are required the President
shall call upon the Governors of the States for their quotas

The discrete in section in soldiers, approved May 1st, 1863.

SEC.3. Be if further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assemble, this

Written for the Philadelphia Evening Journal.
ABE'S VISITOR.

BY MYSTIC. Who the Navy controls, and who always condemne

Any modern plan of capturing Semmes:-

le reminds me of one I knew in the west_"

'Pahaw! your jokes," said the Devil, "are none o' the Continued Old Abe, "Since last you was here The Copperhead tribe have thrown off their fear; And, would you believe it, have striven to vote (Of which fact, Mr. Devil, just please make a note,) "Good!" cried the Devil, "I command you ne'er cease To strangle all efforts that tend to a peace; But tell me, my Abe, what worries you; mind. But tell ine, my date, what would your judgment not blind?

"An!" murmured Old Abe, "I've a hankering fear That the booth will be free in less than a year, And striving our best, we're trying our chance To kick up a war with England and France! "Buily for you!" cried the Devil, in glee, "The news is so good come sit on my knee;
I love thee, my Abe, and love thee so well
I must bid you good-bye—keep on with your work, No doubt of you now in my bosom shall lark; Go on with your Leagues—a very good joke!" And kissed Old Abe, he vanished in smoke. The widow still weeps for the one that is do ad— The orphan yes craves for the morsel of bread— While the glorious San and Night's starry ban &

While the glorious Son and Night's starry band. Shine angry and sad on our grief-stricken land. Death's holding the feast, and crushing the life from a Nation now torn by usnatural strife; But what care the men now holding the helm? GUNBOATS FOR THE EMPEROR OF CHINA .- The Balti-

more American says : "Some time age several gunboats built in England or the Emperor of Chins, but suppposed to be for Jeff. Davis, sailed for China, manned by Englishmen and commanded by "Admiral" Sherard Oaborne. A letter rom Shanghai, dated November 5, says that the gunboats are there, and that they have "come to grief," the Emperor refusing to buy them at the price demanded. He thinks he has no need of a fleet to lie in masterly mactivity, with neither rebels nor pirates to attack .the gunboat officers and men are meantime living in dissipation and waiting for something to "turn up." The Admiral has resigned, and the men would be sent home. The boats will probably be sold to pay expenses. J. D." has now a chance for a bargain.

PRETTY HANDS !- Delicate, beautiful hands ! Dear Miss, how do you contrive to make your hands so pret ty? And set on such rings, too, as it to draw attention that way. Let us leel of them. O deer, how soft and tender! Do you bake, Mas? No. Do you make b.de? No. Do you wash fixors, and sorub the pots indy kill berseif outright, while you do nothing from dayhight to dark, out keep the dust from your lace and the flies from your hands. What are you fit for? Will a man of common sense marry you for your delicate hands? Pretty fingers indeed! What are they good for, but to move over a piane, or to stick through gold rings? Like many of the vain things of earth, they are kept for show, and nothing more. For our part, we would rather ace them worn out in actual service, and as longh as a c uquet,'s conscience, than so tender that a fly's foul will make an impression upon them.

Oh there's not in this wide world a happier lite Than to sit by the stove pipe and tickte your wife; To kiss her warm the to the method of give, And twist the cat's tail when it jumps on cont knee?

In Duplin county, on the morning of the 4th inst. by the key. Jas. M. Sprout, ISAAC B. KELLY, Esq., ot Kensus-

MISSING. The fellowing copies of our Weekly Journal are missing irom on files. Any person having them will confer a fivor by rending them to us, for which we will pay 50 cents for two copies of each date:

October 9th, 1863—2 copies.

March 19th, 1863—1

26th, 1863-2 The Advance on Mobile.

The great and immediate interest of the war at present concentrates on the combined movements of SHERMAN, BANES and others against Mobile. SHER-MAN advanced from Vickeburg, crossed the Big Black occupied Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, crossed Pearl river, reached Morton, thirty-five miles from tion, and Dr. LEACH, one of the recently elected mean Jackson, on the railroad running east from that city. bers of the Rebel Congress, says through the Raleigh At Morton he diverged from the railroad, leaving it on his left, and siming at Enterprise on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, his object being to cut off supplies State property by the Rebel Government. The Raleigh from Mobile. His force is stated by Major L. J. FLEMING, Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at six to eight thousand cavalry and twenty to twenty-five thousand infantry. He has no beggage train. He must mean to fight his way through. It is reported that General S. D. LEE had occupied Jackson, in Sherman's rear. What General PCLK's plans are we do not know. It is said that General FORREST is also down in Mississippi, harrassing the enemy.-The movement by Sherman is bold and daring. If not completely successful, he and his whole force will be likely to come to grief.

Apparently the Yankees diverged from the railroad at Morton on the 9th inst. They are said to be moving another column on Mobile from Pascagoula Bay, and some reports speak of a third from Pensacola. Morton is 220 miles from Mobile: Pascagoula Bay between thirty and forty, through a very difficult country; Pensacola is all of forty, or perhaps more. The enemy evidently aims at the control of the Alabama River, and, warned by the recult at Charleston, as evidently relies little upon his iron-clads for the reduction of Mobile by water.

The Steamer Fanny and Jenny. Steamer Fanny and Jenny (formerly the Scotia) has no authority had been given by the United States to ly while the swiftest steamers were lost or taken, that treat to Kinston, having uncovered his left wing, Gen. been made to us by one of the officers of that vessel.— listen to any proposals to enter its service, people got to regard her as somehow exempt from the Martin, like a prudent General as he is, decraed it un-The loss of the vessel and cargo, heavy as that is, is or to make any engagement. He had no usual ricks. exceeded by the deplorable sacrifice of human life reason to believe that any American citizen list of the officers and crew, with their fate, where ascer- to act in any other way. The denial may be correct as cases, to have been captured.

The FARNY AND JENNY, under the Command of Captain CONSTREE, left Nassau on Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst., at half-past two o'clock. She had a pleasant passage un-The Captain then gave the position of the ship to the Pilot a year old, it has but recently come out :toaken Furriss, who declined at that time to take charge. FOREIGN OFFICE, April 20, 1873.

Sir: With regard to the complaints which you have then sent ashore twice, the ergines meanwhile being stopped, and the vessel drifting fast to the Northward. The ped, and the vessel drifting fast to the Northward. The complaints which you have the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator on and destroyed, is wholly the northward. The steps have hitherto been taked that time to take charge.

Sir: With regard to the complaints which you have the complaints which you have the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! How do the ittle and big speculators and extordeath of a gallant gentleman, Capt. Lie, of the Fith, the country is the complaints which you have the complaints which you have the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spectator of the cavalry all he has he pledges to his Country! What a spect boat returned, reporting that no person could be seen on rities to prevent British subjects from entering the military the beach. This state of things continued until near day- or navel service of the United States. ght, when the Priot at length took charge. The vessel tain told the 1 lot to "be a man, and I'll stand to you to the last." Presently the second Mate gave the alarm of Breakers whend "The Pilot replied, "Mind your proofs that all British subjects serving in the Federal indefatigable commandant of Fort Fisher. own business; I know what I am doing." A Army or Navy have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of Her Majesty's Prosupposed to be the STATE OF GEORGIA coming down clamation. on the port how of the Fanny and JENNY, trying to head I have the horor to be, with the highest consideration, north, and this morning we have clear, bright wintry troops at Matamores, nothing new will occur in that and truth. her off, and shelling as she approached. The pilot then gave orders to put the helm hard a-port; the Captain cried " No, hard a-starboard," but before the Captain's order, had been heard, the ship, which was making sixteen miles an hour, was hard and fast on the beach off Wrightsville

the blockader discovered that the vessel she was after was for a Federal vessel, fired on and destroyed. Four of the crew are said to be killed. Mr. Thouron, formerly Purser hard and fast, and her boats having been lowered, were soon of the Beauregard, is said to be among the missing. rapidly approaching to board the grounded vessel. When they were nearly alongside, the order was given on board the FANNY AND JENNY to take to the boats. While one of these, containing the Captain, Purser and others was being condition by the second and third mates in the other starboard boat, while others got ashore by clinging to trunks and other articles thrown overboard from the Steamer.

were kindly cared for by these gentlemen.

The following is a list of the officers and crew of the FAN-MY AND JENNY, with their fate, as far as ascertained :

or captured.

L. E. Coxetter, Captain, saved. Charles Appolbee, First Mate, saved.

L. Halcrow, Second Mate.

8. Sparks, Third Mate,

J. E. Thouron, Purser, - Burwell, Supercargo.

Wm. F. Jones, Chief Engineer, Drowned. Wm. Morrell, First Asst. "

Jno. Cowan, Fecond " " Thos. L. Carter, Third "

M. Curran, Watchman, saved. R. Alexander, Carpenter "

J. O. Moreau, First Steward, masing.

Julius Chase, (col'd) Second Steward, saved. A. Lipp, Third

Thomas Evans, (col'd) Waiter

G. B. Talfour, missing.

R. Campbell, First Cook, saved. Geo. Davis, Second " missing.

Philip Cashen, Quartermaster, saved. J. Denna.

H. Thompson missing.

E. J. Black. drowned. John Mulligan, Seaman, saved.

Arthur Sewart.

John Steward, Seaman, Missing. D. Wilson. Saved.

Wm. Burke, Missing

T. W. Vicker. Bayed.

Joseph Featon, " J. Fleming.

B. Burries. Joseph Burriss, Pilot,

Henry Grisson, Fireman, Missing

B. Poitier, (colored,) Nassau Pilot, Baved. F. Albray,

M. Purcell. P. Duffy. James Ruchanan.

James Collins. J. Hughes. Wm. Hall,

W. Claus Clos. P. Hawthorn. Baved.

Missing. P. Ward. Saved.

J. Kempton. Missing. Geo. Irwing. Eaved.

Thos. Lynch. Missing J. Mingo. Saved.

Joseph Gilbreth, Greaser, Missing. A. Kennedy, Fireman,

Thomas Burns. "

John Barlow, Mess Boy, Missing. Jacob Hollidge, Storekeeper, Missing.

Wm. Smith, (colored,) Waiter, " Wm. Wallace, ".

Charles Lightfoot, colored cabin boy, belonging to Cap-

 \mathbf{W}_{ET} — For the first time in many weeks, we have due to his own character to have staid dead.

fere with ploughing or other farming operations.

of the 1st instant, and the New York Times of the

The Tribune has a Fortress Monroe despatch of the 29th ult., which says that "twelve refugees from Wilmington, N. C., arrived this morning, via North Carolina Blockading Fleet. They escaped from Wilmington about five weeks ago."

"Under the head of "The War," the Tribune has the following paragraph:

lina. The people are urging the call of a State Conven-Standard that North Carolina now claims the fulfill federacy in peace. Gov. Vance opposes the taxation of Standard, in an article addressed to slaveholders, says the war continue twelve months longer the institution

of slavery will be destroyed. It is evident that the enemy keeps a close watch upof gatherings similar to that which it elsewhere calls "a great meeting recently held in Johnson county, favour-Dr. LEACH was Chairman of the Committee on Resc-

from the Tribune, but may add some to morrow.

North Carolina papers. The New York Times has a pretty long editorial article headed "Rebel Enlistments in England," in built for the "Rebels" by English workmen and with English money, but that they have been manned by

This depial by Mr. Adams was followed by the foltil Tuesday, the 9th instant, on which night at ten o'clock lowing letter from Earl Russell, which the Times she made the land about six miles North of Fort Fisher .- characterizes as "very extraordinary." Although nearly

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 20, 18#3

way to run down towards the Inlet, the induce British sailors to enter the Federal service.

sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

DISASTERS TO BLOCKADERS .- Advices from Wilmington If matters keep on at this rate very long blockade goods will go up, and blockade stocks will go down.

Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel. The Spunkie is ashore, but safe, and will probably be lowered, the davit broke, spilling them all into the sea .- got off. The City of Petersburg got out a few days Some of these were rescued, in a sinking and exhausted since and is now probably at Nassau. We cannot speak as to the Emily. The Scotia was run ashore by her pilot opposite Wrightsville on Wednesday; a Yan-Through the kindness of Mr. Moreis and Dr. Corein, the kee blockader was endeavoring to cut her off. This survivors who escaped capture, reached the mainland and was eighteen to twenty miles from New Inlet. She was not fired upon by any of our batteries. We regret to learn that a majority of her crew have been lest or captured. Mr. THOURON is safe. The Scotia had a valuable cargo, almost wholly on Government account. We have been promised a statement of the circumstances attending the loss of the vessel, the name of which had been changed to the Annie and Jennie, as also of the crew, for the information of friends and relatives.

A QUEER MISTAKE .- In our account of the recent figure one, thus making \$150, (one hundred and fifty no more save to renew their vows. dollars,) rather too much for a pound, and considerably too little for a bale. A bale of 450 pounds, at \$1.50 Rough Notes of a Bitef Campaign, to Shepardsville, per pound, comes to \$675, which agrees with the total us to the press. In that dispatch, carefully written out, soil of North Carolina. we stated that the cotton destroyed belonged to the chison. Some of the papers publish it "Chicora Con-

solidated S. S. Company, and J. R. Morrison. A Capture of Jackson. .

The mails bring us news of the occupation of Jackson, Mississippi, by the Yankee forces. This took place on the 5th instant. The bridge over Pearl River had been broken down, and the enemy had not penetrated had crossed the White Oak River, and had gone some Jackson, or was at the latest advices.

in mystery. Whether the lack of definite information had, and the position of the block-houses and forts. from that quarter be chargeable to neglect on the part | That night we encamped fourteen miles from Shepof the telegraph and telegraph agencies, or the result of military prohibition of the sending of news, is more through the night. than we can now decide.

See Resolutions passed by the 18th Regiment with cheerfulness and alacrity, and prepared for the N. C. T. The action of the 18th is just what might day's toilsome march, and for the battle. have been expected from the officers and soldiers of that Yankees had posted cavalry pickets. Our cavalry characteristic of that brave and meritorious officer.

HARRY MACARTHY, the "Arkadsas Comedian," died alry should not fire for fear of alarming the enemy. ment, and gives as a reason for so doing, the fact that ountry. the Edtor of that paper met HARRY, O his ghost, last week on Broad Street in Augusta, and that the said HARRY, or his ghost, denied that he was dead yet, and tain, drowned, his hody being found next day on the beach, by the Captain, and taken and buried at Wrights. The correspondent will defy the most critical observer to find any within four miles of Shepardsville. An endbeach, by the Captain, and taken and buried at Wrights. whether he is dead or not, but then, being a polite man, less succession of dark, dreary swamps, whose only

this morning a sprinkle of rain, a sort of drizzle or Scotch mist which has damped the very surface of the ground and no more. We presume that, now this weather is "broke," we will have more and heavier rain. We will have more and heavier rain. Everything here has been for some time as drawn as the first.

Novel. Thing.—A novel is literally novel to three and one half miles from Shepardsville three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal of salt, let it rise five or six hours, then six up with the willington, N. C. Feb. 18th, 1864. Surgeon H. F. Butt gratefully acknowledges the liberal doctor of the expenses of the Government. All duties on imports to be paid in specie, sterling exchange or coupons of these bonds. All import and export duties are specially pledged to pay the interest on those bonds.

**Thing.—A novel is literally novel to three and one half miles from Shepardsville three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal out three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal of salt, let it rise five or six hours, then six up with the willings, may be issued and sold to raise money to ment the Yankees had erected a block house, which was garding the Yankees had erected a block house, which was garding to salt, let it rise five or six hours, then six up with the six up with the special points of salt, let it rise five or six hours, the six up with the six up with the special points of salt, let it rise five or six hours, the pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonfal three pints of warm water, and one half under three pints of warm water, add one half und Everything here has been for some time as dry as pow- E. BRADDON, author of "Lady Lisle," "Autora continently fled.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. der, and the dust has been perfectly insufferable. As yet the rain or drizzle has not been sufficient to inter- of the Valture," "Ralph the Baihff," etc. We regret is a small prairie, six or seven hundred yards in length. NORTHERN PAPERS.—A friend has kindly favored us rora Floyd, have no part in John Marchmont's Leg. for the hoise it made than for its execution, the Yankees with two Northern papers—the New York Tribune of the lst instant, and the New York Times of the double column, once the universal rule with all paper craven for, the gallant follows charged right across the tion of killed to wounded, is, we believe, usually esticovered publications.

Published at Mobile, Alabama, but for sale, we quicksilver before them. presume by all book-seliers.

THE CONGRESS of the Confederate States has done what we supposed long since it would do. It has From Newbern we have further particulars of the adopted measures to call in all the present Confederate swamps; it extends on each side of the road for perrapidly increasing feeling of discontent in North Caro- currency. We said weeks, perhaps we might say haps two miles, and here the Yahkees in considerable months ago, that the present currency was doomed.

But if the tax and currency bill or bills be fairly ment of the compact or the right to depart from the Con- column. Congress has evidently not distributed its bur- short distance at his battery, but strange to say, not a dens equally. It taxes other kinds of property 5 per man or horse was struck. cent; incomes or profits ten per cent., currency it limbered, and the huge "Napoleons" poured a storm taxes 334, per cent., for to this, compulsory fueding of canister and shell through thickets that were almost at fully one-third lower than legal interest in any of the impenetrable to a musket ball. The Yankees made a States, amounts. We think the action unequal .on the political inovements in this State, and derives We regard the policy as unwise. It must appear great encouragement from the tone of the Standard, the in one of two lights;—either that of a repudiation on their left, they fored concile as great encouragement from the tone of the Standard, the in one of two lights;—either that of a repudiation On their left, they fared equally as bad, if not worse, position of Dr. Leach and others, and the proceedings of plighted faith to the extent of one-third of the for the gallant 42d pursued them so hotly, that they obligation incurred, or taking another view of it, as a did not make any stand at their fort, but following the ions. This has ever been the pride and boast of the ing a call for a State Convention," at which meeting ject of special, discriminating, unequal, and therefore unjust taxation. How can we hope to place any new houses most effectually before their departure. But ous tenets between his conscience and his God. View We have not time or space to-day for further extracts of the present action of Congress be adopted. How give strength to a currency by showing that the cur-Evidently by underground railroad or otherwise, the rency is to be either repudiated or discriminated coffee, sugar, tea, rice, potatoes, beans, onions and a such appears to be the policy of Congress.

THE STEAMER ADVANCE crossed the main bar during last night, but got on the "Rip." She is safe and which it complains that vessels have not only been will be got off, after being lightened of some of her cargo. - Daily Journal, 17th.

English crews, recruited in England by "Rebel" agents. Loss of THE PET.—We regretted yesterday to hear who would'nt be a soldier! Of this U. S. Minister Adams complained to Earl Rus of the less of the blockade running steamer Pet. In-SELL, who retorted with the charge that the Northern deed, we might add that we were surprised, and so, we railroad bridge, dismantling the fort and rendering use-The following statement of the circumstances con- government had been guilty of recruiting on British think, were cur people generally. The Pet, although nected with the loss of the fine blockade-running soil. This Adams promptly denied. He declared that slow, had been so uniformly fortunate, running in safe. all that he was sent to do, and Gen. Berton, by his re-

The Pet was taken off the coast above New Inleadon subsequent to her being run ashore. We append a in England, clothed with authority, had ventured Monday night, we think. In the darkness and fog she spect, has never been planned. With the loss of twentained. Those given as missing are supposed, in most far as it goes. The thing no doubt has been done se- was impossible. A portion of her ere was cooped, and on the enemy of at least five times that number in killcretly and clandestinely, as might have been expected bave got up to town. How large a portion we have we have damaged him to a large amount in supplies, had the happiest effect on the army with which he was while Lincoln is President and Saward prime minister not yet ascertained. The BEE steamer Fanny was in and in munitions of war, and finally, we have convinced in safely .- Early Journas, 17th.

Mr. Seward has, on the contrary, justified the measures not fired upon by our batteries until after she had been fire. Too much cannot be said in praise of the unflaglead then giving two and a half fathems water. The Cap- You will readily percoive the justice of the request I am | was then opened upon by our people with a Whit worth

For weeks past we have had Spring. Yes erday the wind rose, and at night veered round to the Petersburg, and parts adjacent, we suppose, and con state that the City of Petersburg, Spunky and Emily are shore on the North Carolina coast. The Emily is loaded with bacon on Government account. The steamer Scoia. Snow fell rapidly, but melted as it fell, the wind being ros, and on intimate terms with our forces. very little After coming within a few hundred yards, still shelling, while attempting to run in, was mistaken by our batteries from the south, and the weather unusually warm for snow. Had it waited until to-day, it might have covered the ground to any depth with a fleecy mantle.—Daily Journal, 17th.

terror to Eastern North Carolina, was captured on last Friday night, at his residence, nine miles from Wind-He is now a prisoner in the Confederate lines. Hog-GARD had been lying in embush for Captains Bowers put yourself or par with the rebels in difficulty as to and Davis, of the above command, and had but re supplies and d. mee from the base of opperations cently sent them a message, that he would capture them at an early day, or lose his life in the attempt. Un-

PLANE'S NORTH CAROLINA BRIGADE, composed of the 7th, heavy loss of cotton by fire in this place, we put the cotton at \$1,50, meaning a dollar and a half, (per lb lant 7th is one of the ten regiments known as "State being understood.) We notice that nearly every paper Troops," who were raised originally for the war, and went that has copied that account omits the period after the into the whole job from the first. Of course they could do

For the Journal.

MR. FULTON:-Doubtless your readers have, ere this, for 1025 bales - \$691,875. But that is nothing to the read Gen. Martin's report of his expedition to Shep mangling of telegram of a the same occurrence sent by ardsville, forming part of a plan, which, had it been fully carried out, would have expelled the foe from the

Gen. Martin, then, left Wilmington on the morning Chicora, Consolidated S. S. Company, and J. R. Mur- of January 28th, 1864. His whole force consisted of two regiments of his brigade, the 17th and 42d Regiments of N. C. T., two companies of cavairy, and Captain Paris' battery of six 12-pounders, and Captain Ellis' battery of four 6-pounders.

Gen. Martin had received orders to co-operate with the forces making the attack upon Newberne, by cut-

ting the railroad at Shepardsville.

Nothing of interest occurred on the march until we beyond Jackson. S. D. Lee's cavalry is still west of distance beyond, where our cavalry advance picked up a Yankee, who had deserted from the enemy the night previous. From him Gen. Martin obtained full infor-Affairs in Mississippi seem, as usual, to be involved mation of the enemy's forces, the number of guns he

> gloom were increased, if possible, by a rain which fell Notwithstanding the forced murch of the previous

days, and the discomfort of the night, the troops rece

gallant corps. The reply of General Lang is equally made a gallant dash at them, and succeeded in capturing all but one. Here we lost a gallant officer, Lieut, Muse, of Captain Harris' company of Georgia WHO IS RIGHT?—The papers have stated that cavalry. Strict orders had been given that our cavnot long since near Atlanta, Ga. The Augusta, Ga., Lieut. Muse attempted to capture one of the Yankees, Constitutionalist doubts the correctness of this state-all who knew him, he nobly gave his young life to his

After this exciting little episode, we resumed the line of march. In some countries there can be found some dry land, even in the midst of swamps; but your and finding himself dead in the papers, we think it was growth is the bumboo brier, and the laurel, mark a country which, were it not ours, none but Yankees should ever inhabit.

to say we are unacquainted with Lady Lisle and Au. On the opposite side of this, is a thick more remarkable ed by a new fangled piece of artillery, more remarkable bailiff. It is neatly printed, considering the times, and contains 294 pages, large octave, not in the hateful With a wild cheer that struck terror to the heart of the not disposed to questian its correctness. The propor-

From swamp to swamp, from covert to covert, the Yankees were driven before the brave North Carolin How many have sacrificed their lives and limbs on the ians like a herd of hunted deer. About a mile from Shepardsville there is a swamp, denser and darker than any other swamp in a country of dark and dense force, in ambush, awaited our coming. Our skirmishers failed to find them, and Capt. Paris led his battery to within filty yards of the enemy before his whereabouts, among us, as well as many who have been born and rearstated in the synopsis given to day in our telegraphic was known. The Yankees fired a close volley at this ed upon Southern soil, have been divided in sentiment

Quick as thought Capt. Paris had his battery unstern resistance until the artillery opened, but that they could not stand, and in the wildest confusion their right

deliberate determination to make the currency the obsafety on the other side of the river. The Yankees had time to fire their commissary store

currency upon a firm foundation, if either of these views fortunately, they did not have time to carry off their knapsacks, and our brave men captured clothing in vast quantities: Overcoats, pants, caps, veste, shoes, boots, blacking,

Yankees at Newbern are in the regular receipt of the against, is, to say the very least, a puzzle to us. But hundred other things too numerous to mention, were the rich spoils of victory. Your correspondent feasted that night on the follow-

ing bill of fare: les, Coffee and White Sugar. Ham and Eggs, Strawberry Preserves and Biscuit A Mountain Butter and Urackers. Beat it, if ye can, p fifteen-dollar a-day-hote!

After resting the troops for a day, destroying the less the artillery which we had captured, Gen. Martin ordered our return. Having accomplished successfully,

A more successful expedition than ours, it every rehad got in such proximity to a blockader that escape ty men killed and wounded, we have inflicted a loss uped and wounded, besides about seventy five prisoners. sight at the same time, and was also chased, but came him that he holds his boasted territory, in North Car-

olina by a very precarious tenure. Of the instances of individual heroism, I cannot in Captain Coxetter, late of the Steamer Fanny and this limited space speak but Col. Brown, and Lieut. pealing to his countrymen with feeling and eloquence C. l. Bradshaw, of the 42d, and Licut. Col. Lamb, of and in-a spirit of unselfishness that makes him the ob-JENNY, Aormerly the Scotia, requests us to say that a the 17th, where all were prave, were conspicuous for served of all observers. A large planter, he is first and statement which seems to have gone the rounds of the their gallantry. Captain Ellis and Paris, of the artillepress, to the effect that that steamer while attempting ry, and their officers, were remarkable for cool gallantry. Not this or that : not so much, or how much—but all. incorrect. The FANNY AND JENNY (late Scotia) was who tell, while leading his men into the howest of the tual fires," before such a luminary! boarded and taken possession of by the Yankees. She ging determination, and the junfaltering bravery of the noble 42d and 17th. All bonor to such men

SOLDAT.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE RIO GRANDE! New Orleans Correspondence New York World. Rio Grande expidition. It has accomplished all it can no, no! Hearken to him men and women of Georgia. ted at 1684. do as against the rebellion, and, until the arrival of He is a patriot and he speaks the language of soberness weather, with a smart touch of frost. On Monday region. I perceive that Gen. Dana has thought it adafternoon it commenced snowing at Richmond and visable to establish posts above Brownsville, so that late speech in Atlanta. We would most gladly have travel into Mexico is unimpeded by way of Rio Grande | published it to day but must pospone it, until our pasnow fell rapidly, but melted as it fell, the wind being ros, and on intimate terms with our forces, very little publish Gen. Cobb's speech next week. certainty of safety will 'attend the rebel 'rade with Matamoros or its vicinity; not that he will play into

our hands, but into his own. After some little time a Franco Mexican force will appear in the rear of Matamoros, and all the interior of HE Petersburg Express of yesterday (Tuesday, the tion, Matamoros may hold out for months; but the 16th instant,) annunces that Captain Hoggard, a towns up the river will go for intervention and trade notorious renegade and Buffalo, for a long time past a with Texas, and the wagons and carts will take the diif necessary. The business then done will be altogethprofitable. If yet, talk of sending troops up the river to prevent it, you will please them hugely because you

Take it all in all, we have won an elephant in the Rio Grande. We have done something it is true; we have broken up, for a while, the rebel trade there, and fortunately for Hoggard, the tables were turned, and diminished their supplies; if a vigorous prosecution he was the captured party instead of being the cap- could be had elsewhere, as part of a combined attack, it might be of great utility. This, however, must not be long postponed, or the interrupted trade will be recon nected. Whether the movements by way of Indianola will have prosperous weather is more than doubtful, and if it has, whether it will reap permanent advantages is also quite problematical. Nous verrous.

The fact is, the right band of the Rio Grande, while it might be convenient as a refuge were the rebels to turn the tables on us, is, as we now stand, very much in the way. If the French divide its ownership with Cortina and Serna it is still more so; and, with the evidences before us of their want of sympathy with our cause, and their knowledge of our want of sympathy with theirs, if they should get Matamaros, and the mouth of the river in their hands, we have got on ours a most unfruitful burden.

LINCOLN'S CLAIMS TO RE-ELECTION.—The New York World says Lincoln is a proper candidate for the Presidency on the part of the Black Regublicans, for the following reasons: "1. He proclaimed as a necessity of party action an

irrepressible conflict" between the interest of one section and the fanaticism of the others. 2. He has appounced that there is no law in the United States but the will of a majority.

3. He writes worse English than any President we have ever had. 4. He is as great a strategist as he is a statesman

and has distinguished himself equally in war and in juris prudence. 5. Since Archy, the king's jester, no man has used such an abundance of stores, from the broad smutty to

the diluted Joe Miller. " Shall parts so various aim at nothing new He'll shine a joker and a ruler too.

6. He is used to all the violations of the Constitu tion that are possible to any President, and by a frequent practice does easily that which may come awk wardly to any other man.

7. There never has been an official so true to his and abolitionism if they do not re-nominate him."

Broken GLASS WANTED .- It may not be known to our citizens that a glass factory, on an extensive scale is about to go into operation in Savannah. A company, composed of men of character and means, purchased a site on the canal, just beyond the Central Railfoad depot, some months ago. The buildings are Railfoad depot, some months ago. The buildings are already erected, and the preparation generally in such state of forwardness as to justify the expectation that they will go into operation in four or six weeks. There is nothing more clearly indicated by the wants of the country, and we feel sure the enterprise will be liberally supported. An advertisement calling for broken glass will be found in this paper. There are hundreds of bushels scattered about this city, and housekeepers should gather it up and put it to a useful purpose. - Savannah Republican.

LIGHT CORN BREAD .- Stir four pints of meal into

bake as the first.

. . .

Patriotism of the Jews. After the battles around Richmond there were one bundred and seventy one wounded Jews in the houses of

their bretbren in that city.' We do not known where the above paragraph originated. We copy it from one of the Richmond papers, but something very much like it appeared in one of "Personne's" letters to the Charleston Courier in the Summer of 1862. It being thus corroborated, we are open space into the swamp, and the Yankees fiel like mated as one to ten. Then according to this estimate, nearly two hundred Jews were killed and wounded in the seven days' fight around the Confederate capital numerous other battle fields in the Old Dominion, to say nothing of those who perished at Donaldson, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and at Missionary Ridge,

we of course do not know. One thing, however, in connection with this war has always occurred to us as being a little remarkable.-While the people of nearly every other nation resident as to the merits of our cause, and are as a consequence represented in each of the opposing armies, this we be-lieve, cannot be said of the Jews. Their unanimity at the begining of the war was a popular theme of remark | ble than any neglect on the part of any one charged with throughout the entire South, and making all necessary keeping and subsisting the prisoners. exceptions, they have as a class shown themselves true and loval citizens of the Confederacy, not even hesita- adjusting the difference between the Senate and House ting to seal their devotion to their adopted country with the Military bill, the disagreements being on the examp

their blood. It is a well understood principle in American politics that no man shall be prescribed for his religious opinshall be left free from civil restraint to settle his religing it in this light we have always been at a loss to understand the propriety of appealing to the prejudices of the ignorant or the time serving, at the expenses of a enemy is assembling at Yorktown. One account mays fifty class of men whose religious faith does not tally with odd transports, with troops, arrived in York River the our own. They are some bad men among all sects and week. classes, and there are many good ones; and the policy | A rumor has been current here for two or three days of denouncing a whole class because a few of that class that Gold has largely advanced in New York, but it is not or sect are unprincipled or unpatriotic, is, to say the least, a very silly and unjust one.—Columbus Sun.

From the Millegeville, Ga., Confederate Union.

General Cobb. The name of Howell Cobb, once associated with the best and brightest days of the old Union, is now upon the tongue of every good and patriotic citizen of the Confederate States, and spoken only with praise. One of the first to see the danger which threatened his State and people, he was among the first to forsake the ease and comforts of civil position, to endure the toils of the camp and the perils of the battle-field. For nearly three years be, bas been in the Army, giving his counsel and his courage to the cause he had so long defended with his genius and eloquence. As a civilian he contributed his wisdom and energies to the young Government he had helped to establish, and when he deem- Auditor's office, to facilitate the settlement of deceased ed these no longer needed he became a soldier. He soldiers' claims. has fought the battles of his country regardless of personal sacrifices and personal ambition. Always cheerful, always willing to work or to fight in any position his superior officers might assign him, his example has associated, and up in the people at thome. He is still in recaptured.

the field, with armor bright and sword unsheathed. But not alone as a soldier does he command our re spect and admiration. As a statesman he is now apforemost to offer to the Government all his vast means.

Ambition has caused many a man to do desperate deeds. But what can ambition do for Howell Cobb? He occupied the highest offices in the old Union save one; -be has literally dwelt in the habitations of the Mexico. Gods, a score of years: can place or power add a The Spanish government will appoint a Minister to Mea feather to his cap? Is it ambition that has sent him ico as soon as it receives official confirmation of the cross out among the people to teach them their duty in this ing of Maximillian. You must abandon any great expectations from the hour, and warn them of the danger that impends? No, Gold in New York, on the afternoon of the 6th, was an expectations from the hour, and warn them of the danger that impends?

These remarks are suggested by reading Gen. Cobb's City and Rome to say nothing of Roma. But as long per man will furnish us with a sufficient supply to au- evacuating Culpeper-C. H., but it is not confirmed. The thorize as to issue a whole sheet. We will, doubtless,

The New York World, in some comments on the

new draft ordered by its President, says: * * But this new enormous and no the State of Tamaulipas will declare for the interven- expected call for troops, while it stimulates exertion, pairing the injury to their batteries caused by our shellow. should also awaken thought. In the light of this ac. No further shelling of the city. knowledged and unforseen necessity, what are we to think of the rose-colored representations with which the rection of l'ampico or Soteda Marina, under convoys Administration and its partisans have been amusing us for the last six months? If, as they have kept as er in neutral soil and under neutral flags; safer than surring us, the rebellion is tottering, its resources exsor, Bertie county, by Captain Bowers of the 62nd any ever yet done at Brownsville; nearly as expeditious hausted, its hopes blighted, its subjects discouraged, Georgia Regiment, with a portion of his command. and in these times of damning the expense, about as and its inevitable end approaching, there should be no necessity for this new drain upon our population and ing up in force he was unable to bring off the captured resources. The truth is, the Administration has sud- Loss six killed and woundeddenly awaked to the truth that we are, even now, in the midst of a mighty and doubtful crisis. The Ad ministration has been deluding itself with groundless hopes; it has been misleading the country into a false estimate of the situation. That the Administration has been itself deceived, we must in charity believe, for mental imbecility is less reprehensible (though in this case not less mischievous) than moral dishonesty. Assuredly the President must have believed that the currency bills, and will report to-morrow. It is believe rebellion was rapidly waning when he offered to the that the currency bill provides that the notes now in circ. rebels an amnesty on terms calculated to repel them lation shall be all funded in a specified time, and a new unless the Confederacy was manifestly in the last issue made; with a guarantee that it shall never exceed a agonies of dissolution. His partisans in Congress fixed amount, sufficient only to supply the country with a must have entertained the same belief, or they would healthy circulating medium, and the Government hereafter not have spent so much of the time of this session in discussing emancipation and confiscation in a tone as f these strong measures had actually become practica ble, and Congress was a sort of surrogate's court granting letters of administration on the estate of the de

The men entrusted with our destinies, * * * have never at any time, had a statesmanlike comprehension of the present, or a reasonable foresight of the future. They have organized six great campaigns against Richmond, and Richmond is not yet taken. They have sent great land and naval armaments against Charleston, but they have just abandoned Charleston as a hopeless job. They have recovered the Mississippi, but they have not opened it to commerce. They have conquered Tennessee, but they hold it by so insecure a tenure that Bichmond, Ky. they expect it will cost a great and bloody campaign

in the spring to retain it. This new call for half a million of men may be in keeping with the actual situation and the threatened dangers of the spring campaign, but it is inconsistent with the credit claimed for Mr. Lincoln in the fall elections, with any pretension on his part to statesman-like forecast, and especially inconsistent with any hope that under his management, the war can ever result in the restoration of the Union. He feels less assurance that these five hundred thousand men he now demands will suffice than he felt that his first draft of three hundred thousand men would consummate the work; for the levy is not only more numerous, but the men are held to a term of service precisely four times as long as was then thought necessary. If the fulfillment of our hopes is to recede at this rate, when will the Union be restored ? We are like Tantalus in the infernal regions : party, and it will be proof of the ingratitude of shoddy as often as we stretch forth our hands to pluck the fruit it retires and eludes our grasp.

From the Charleston Mercury. "Those that Return Not." When Peace, with her banners that float in the ann. To offer the heroes of numberless fights, And the Leader who guided her armies to fame. And the Leader who guided her armies to fame.

Till his glory and here are but one and the same!
But the heart's adoration shall still be for those.

Who know paught of the triumph that blesses the close;
Who from the dark battle-field never returned,
To hear the warm praises so gallantly earned;
To see the proud tears on the delicate cheek,
While loving lips quiver that welcomes would speak.
Ah, desolate hearthstones! where no more shall stand
The woung and the brave who have reasned thair thank

The young and the brave who have rescued their land For the living the plaudits! for them the heart thrill Of a love death has ballowed, and never can chill.

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1881, by J. S. THRÁSHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

RICHMOND, Feb. 13, 1864. In the Senate the Committee appointed near the first of the session to investigate the alleged failure to furnish an adequate supply of food for the Yankee prisoners, made a report this morning. They have examined a large number of witnesses and an accumulated mass of testimony though a considerable portion of the time the prisoners have not received a full and regular allowance of meat, and some days have received none, yet on all such occasion, their bread and vegetable rations were increased or doubled and the charge that the prisoners were starved or suffered for food is utterly untrue; and it fully appears that they have always fared as well, and sometimes better, than our own soldiers, in, the field; and for whatever failule' may have been to furnish a full allowance of meat to the prison

It is understood that there is considerable difficulty in

Both Houses have been in secret session the most of the day, and both meet to-night.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13th, 1864 The report last night that the Yankees were again coming up the Perinsula was caused by the advance of a troop of cavalry in the direction of Barhamville. Various reports have been reseived to the effect that a large force of the

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14, 1864. The Senate last night passed a bill to issue tebacco rations to the soldiers, and agreed to the House bill to allow officers to purchase rations and clothing from the Government. Rejected the bill to create the office of Ensign in the army, and postponed indefinitely the bill to abolish the office of third Lieutenapt. The bill to limit the time of Cabinet officers to two years, and the bill to declare as alien enemies and confiscate the property of persons who seek to avoid the service by going beyond the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, was made the special order for

The House last night passed the bill to establish the 4th

LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

BICHMOND, Feb. 14th, 1884. Forty-three of the escaped Yankoe officers have been returned to the Libby prison. Col. Streight has not been

Baltimore papers of the 8th inst., state that Coit's pisto. factory at Hartford was destroyed by fire on the 5th. The The joint resolution relative to the confiscation act has

passed the House by 8 majority. Rumors are rife of a change in the command of the army of the Potomac. Hunter and Thomas are both named as successors to Meade. The Judge of the Admiralty Court at Halifax has decid-

ed to restore the Chesapeake and cargo to her owners.

The steamship Arabia has arrived at Halifax with Euro pean advices to the 24th. There is no special change in the aspect of the Schleswig Holstein question. Maximillian will visit Paris in the quality of Emperor

Nothing further from the Peniusula to day.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. ORANGE C. H., VA., Feb. 13th, 1864 All is quiet in the front. There are rumors of the enemy troops are still re-enlisting for the war.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Feb. 13th, 1861. The enemy have withdrawn their forces from John's le

land, and are reported to have gone off on their gamboats.

The Yankees on Morris Island were engaged to day re-

YANKEE WAGON TRAIN DESTROYED. MOBILE, Feb. 13th: 1864 A special dispatch to the Evening News from New! Miss., says that Wirt Adams attacked a wagon train near Decatur yesterday evening destroying fifty wagons and

killing the mules and drivers. The Yankee infantry com

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. BIGHMOND, VA., Feb. 15th, 1564. In both Houses of Congress this morning leave was granted the conference committees on the military, tax and currency bills, to meet and finish their labors during the sessions of either body. It is understood that there conference committees have agreed on the military and

to be supported by taxation and the sale of bonds. The House adopted a resolution that the present Congress expires at 12 o'clock on the 18th inst. Also passed bill doubling the time for which, under existing laws. 80 diers may be furloughed from hospital. Also a bill to a thorize the promotion of privates to fill the vacancy in any office, who may have distinguished themselves by gallantif and skill. Also, the bill to establish an agency of the Wat Department west of the Mississippi, Also, a bill to repes the law authorizing partisan rangers, and disbands a such organizations except those now performing regula

Both Houses lave passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. Kirby Smith and men for the victory achieved by them a Both Houses have passed the impressment bill. It retains the provision for State Commissioners to fix prices.

The Senate has passed the bill declaring that abscording Conscripts are alien enemies, and subjecting their proper

ty to confiscation.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. BICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15th. 1804. United States dates to the 10th instant have been ! ceived.

A telegram from Washington, Feb. 8th, says that Par

ties from the front represent that the Union troops experienced considerable loss on their return from the late demonstration on the Rapidan. Nothing of interest from the Army of Tennessee The Congressional proceedings are unimportant.

Gold is quoted at 1594. Hon. M. B. H. Garnett, a representative in the Contect rate Congress, died in Essex County, Va., a few 133

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, Feb. 16th, 15th Both Houses have passed the Tax, Currency, and Military bills, which awaits the President's signature. The injuni tions of secrecy has been removed. The currency bill p vides that holders of non-interest bearing notes, over dv dollars, are allowed till the let of April, east of the Miselseippi, and to the let of July West, to fund in twenty year bonds at four per cent. All notes not funded or paid to the government in taxes or dues within the time are ta xed 33; per cent, and fundable on the lat of January next, after which they are taxed one hundred per cent One hundred dollar notes not presented within the time are no longer receivable for public dues, and are taxed ten per cent. per month in addition to 384. The present sue of notes to continue till the lat of April, after which a

to pay the interest on those bonds.

The military bill declares all between 17 and 50 years in miles and officers of Congless. State the state state and series and soldiers of Confederate and State officers; Preachers regularly phoyed; one Editor to each Newspaper now published and supplying season and spensable; one Apothecary ment. N. C. T., That we do cheerfully tender to the Government. in tractice; Presidents and Teachers of Colleges hook who tave beau regularly employed for two at so off case of Calcade as beretofore reported; and the Freedent and Secretary of War are nucleorized to grant | policy, and sostain our Government and leaders.

PICHMOND, Va . F. b. 16th. 1864. Nothern dates of the 11th instact have been receivede lith Connection regiment lost 11d killed in the affair published. Land dundred relief off ore, including Jeff. Thompson

tage breekenridge, lave been transferred from Touthe Officers and Foldiers Josephin leland to Baltimore. too'l or the 10th was quoted at 140.

· FROM PASCAGOGLA.

PASCAGOULA, MISS., Feb. 15th, 1864. PASCAGGILA, MISS., Feb. 15th, 1864. well merited gratitude in the nation's behalf and mine, for all the first, including the flagship, have gone eastward this exhibition of high resolve and patriotic action at the reach the bound, in the direction of Grant's Pass. Four time of the nation's greatest need.

Permit me to thank you for sending me a copy of the one a consars and a brig have just appeared standing on resolutions, and to pray God speed to you and our great

ILUM PASCAGOULA, PACAGOTIA, MISS., Feb. 16th, 1864. personate and five selected are in sight between on and Potel h iss Island, and two side-wheel steamers. and the said of oralling vessel are beside the former

Lack AdschoolPH. MCBILE, Feb. 15th. 1861. ited preferday. All the Govern

at Oxford on the 5th, coufre g a column of as it usand strong, from Memphis via Hertweive optiments of cavalry via Collier-

all aim d, and marching in close order. Lee's - r ; ort that he left Fig Black with 20 days cock-

FLOM MOBILE. Mobiles, Feb. 16th, 1801.

Watter this meraning usued a proclamation to the cy to discontent and disencourage our own soldiers and na of Mobile, that the city is about to be attacked, people, while it has an opposite tendency on the part of and, a the sen combatants to leave. . For the Journal.

February 12th, 18:1.

as ea historical sketch of the 23th N. C. mile agan zation to the present date :

Grands (4), Capt. N. Slough. Bas h Boys (B), Capt. J. B. Atwell 4 (D), Capt. J. B. Stapley. mawick Guards (6), Capt. J. S. Brooks, ependent Bass (1), Capt. W. W. Cox.

mi son Grees (1), Capt. J. A. Faison.

order of the A proof General of the state, changed on the 100 N.C. Vol. to the 20 h N.C. Troops. The principle of the state, changed be forced to fight, while he who claims foreign protection is permitted to stay at nome to drain the country of its specie and other valuables, to grow rich and arrogant, be the 100 Nec. was placed in Brigadier General Gar-while our soldiers are undergoing toil and privation in the nd s Brigade, and par supared in the fights around Rich-ond, on the following schis: Mechanicsville, Coal Har These things have worked discord, croakings, preju-

Missas. Entrops: At I write seldom, and short arti-cles, I truet there few loses may find space in the columns and entropies. I truet there few loses may find space in the columns are into disgraps and ruin.

mean re-construction at first, but it may soon get to mean to design the state of t

ie celestial empire, to which you are inmate and legal Laus DEO, Co. H., 1st N. C. Cavalry.

Camp near Millord, Carolina co., Va., Feb. 11th, 1864.

CAMP OF THE 18TH REG'T. N. C. T., February 6th 1864. } the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously

adopted: WHEREAS, It has been brought to our attention that our served during the war; all between 18 and 45, now in served during the war; all between 18 and 45, now in served to be retained under existing organizations and struggle for independence, a firm determination of true Between to be retained under existing organizations and one ers; all between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 to be enrolled for State detence, provost, hospital, and conscript guard dity to be performed by men between 18 and 45 unfit for the hold. The exemptions consert of all unfit for the hold. The exemptions consert of all unfit for the hold. The exemptions consert of all unfit for the field. the hold. The exemptions conset of all unit for the field, sacred cause, we are determined that no regiment shall m mileous and officers of Congless. State Legislatures and stripage us in rendering our srms effective to our country,

ment. N. O. 1., I hat we do encertainy tender to the corrections and dray tone doing business on the 10th of Ooteber.

Physicians even thirty years who have been seven we will never lay down our arms until the last enemy upon our soil shail be destroyed or driven from it.

Resolved, That the spirit of submission, which, we reyears with twenty students; one person on a farm of fitter to be seen and the security to deliver to the toevernment one handred pounds of bacon and beef to the toevernment one handred pounds of bacon and beef

> Resolved, That in President Davis and Governor Vance we recognize the able statesmen, virtuous rulers, and true patriots, and pledge ourselves to sustain them throughout these trying times. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Brigadier General; also, to the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be

> > HEADQ'RS LANE'S BRIGDAR'

February 6th, 1864. of the 16th Regiment, N. C. T. CCERADES: It were not possible to read the eloquently atriotic resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by you to-day, without emotions of pride and gratitude—of just pride that I have the honor to command such men—of

Believe me your friend,
JAMES H. LANE,

For the Journal. Mr. Easter: While everybody else is forming and expressing opinions, why not I, an humble soldier, do so too. It has been my duty for the last two years to drill, to march, to bivounc in some nightly swamp and to fight, and not to enjoy luxuriant case or engage in speculation at home, nor do I expact to seek to sculk the duty I owe my country -Now is the time to show my loyalty and patriotism. No man, surely, loved the old Feder M Union more than I, previous to its dissolution. My beart swelled with nationapride at her anniversaries and my spirit seemed carried away with her national airs. I adhesed to the national compact of delegated powers with the utmost tenacity. But when the last effort was made to settle existing difficulties in the Union, when the peace conference failed, I then saw no other alternative than dismemberment. When the call to that country. After his services in the ram dispute was made on North Carolina for troops to fight our South in England, it is known that he was instructed to dewas made on Lowering on her flanks, picking up stragglers. era; brethren, I was proud to see my own native State take her stand. I then favored her action; I have seen nothing

since on the part of our enemy to win me back, but much

to the contrary. We were then a united people. But now

there is much croaking and division, which has a tenden-

tamly has some disaffected citizens, but as a State she surely is not. See what she has done for the cause! See with what alacrity her sons flame. And why is this? Is North Carolina disloyal? She cerwith what alacrity her sons flew to arms!— See the patient endurance, the deeds of heroic valor they to instructions, I have the Louer to submit have exhibited. Nearly every battle, from Bethel to Chick amauga, records the unflinching heroism with which they have fought. The poet of time yet nameasured will, when he on the 18th day of June, 18th, the 10th Regiment will refer back to the deeds of North Carolina soldiers, will refer back to the deeds of noth Carolina soldiers, and strike his highest notes to sing their praise. Nor have our inthers, mothers, daughters, wives and sisters at home been recreant to their duties. How painful then to know that dissentions have sprung up among it us. The causes of this are many. Our Government has erred, and the croaking, disaffected and designing have taken advantage (b), Capt. C. B. Denson.

(c), Capt. C. B. Denson.

(d), Capt. C. B. Denson.

(d), Capt. J. S. Brooks.

(d), Capt. W. W. Cox.

(d), Capt. W. W. Cox.

(d), Capt. W. W. Cox.

(d), Capt. W. H. Toon.

(d), Capt. W. H. Toon.

(d), Capt. W. H. Toon.

(d), Capt. F. J. Fairon, of Sampson to more yin the field, and he remain at home to speculate even on the necessaries of life, while others have been allowed to remain at home in luxuriant ease because they Until the conscript law went into effect all seemed lowed to remain at home in luxuriant case because they

Fit Johnen, N. C., until June, owned twenty of that species of property which has been real accept for a shoot time at winning ton and at Camp regarded as the main spring of the war. Again, our people want. In the me other the rumber of the regiment was, have thought it hard that they, the pative citizens, should

and Malvern had.

The test sharpland campaign it took part in the batter of south Mountain and Sharpsburg, sustaining quite a conficial have erreded do not think these errors have been intentional, especially on the part of the General Government. We may expect some corruptions, as no Government. inted frugadier General, and assumed com this reference is the first hattle of Frederick participated in the amter quietly in camp in Carolona on to make some sacrifices, when they join in the general contains a first until they are called on to make some sacrifices, when they join in the general contains a first until they are called the first participated in the first p on to make some sacrifices, when they join in the general on to make some sacrifices, when they join in the general on to make some sacrifices, when they join in the general on to make some sacrifices, when they join in the general on to make some sacrifices, when they join in the general on to make some sacrifices, when they join in the general of the control of the control of the sake of popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the control of the sake of popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of office to save them from the war, raise a mighty claim to the popularity, of office, or the hope of the hope of the popularity, of office, or the hope of the hope of the popularity, of office, ortous Ford on the Handerber.

Lestemant Collectics in Slough resigned November terial good that can grow out of these meetings, while they are laying the roundation for rebellion and ruin they are laying the r The region end was in the light at Kelly's Ford. Novem - Though our sea is dark and stormy, our little boat will yet The 1-ch. The reasonable of by the regiment on the ride the waves, and anchor in some peaceful harbor of its suffered by that I has discharged its duty, safety, if not shipwrecked by some internal commonstration of the regiment of the reg

For the Journal.

Our Nobic Dead—Good Women—Camp News.

Missis, Epitods:—As I write seldom, and short arti-

ces, I trait there few likes may find space in the columns of very a chief Journal.

If not because the if Journal.

If not because the weather county, N. C. The young purish you have any about 17 years a chief pretty well grown, prompt have in whom it is year a chief pretty well grown, prompt have in whom it is year a chief pretty well grown, prompt have in whom it is year a chief pretty well grown, prompt have in whom it is year and present messing at the first and the first work, and a kind others, and in the Fair he was placed on General and others, and in the Fair he was placed on General and places at the first work. The work is a first work, and an place is a courier. Here this noble strings, in the uniting performance of his duty, was taken with pure morta, and paid his last tribute to earth a short time short with the limentations of his company and many friends.

Alighet in care protection of the state 'ta'ked of. This is off the proper and constitutional track. The Constitution who, as if from his space of the proper and constitutional track. The Constitution got the proper and constitutional track. The Constitution is the proper and constitutional track. The Constitution and the proper and constitutional track. The Constitution and the proper and constitutional track. The Constitution is the proper and constitutional track. The Constitution is the proper and constitution and the proper and constitution and the proper and constitutions at times at times at the proper and constitution and the proper and constitutions who, as if from inspiration, and the fail and the fail he always of the proper and constitutions who, as if from inspiration, who, as if from this searced in the conting make and the proper and constitutions who, as if from this searced in the fail of the young the proper and constitutions are the throught the always as well of the conting make the proper and constitutions are the interest of much searce in the proper and the proper and constitutions are the interest and any many friends. off the proper and constitutional track. The Constitution

other articles to meet the wants of our soldiers who are in Union, get there as she may she will form part of that Union, get there as she may she will form part of that Union, and to say the least, will be subject to its laws, then this of you, especially in prayer. May Heaven process the will have to intraish her quotantic from Savannah. pose to hear you talk about our own people's mistakes, just in time to intercept the rebel iron-clad." that such men would have been first in the field to resist Yankee wrongs, yet they are at home, some of them partly apologizing for our enemy Very well, the Confederacy is

not fallen yet,

New my home friends, I desire your good, I do not mean o insuit you, but let me say to son, if you can do us no cod, please do us no harm. Look to the Constitution, and every aid to the cause, turn not a deaf ear to our familles at home, trust in God for deliverance, be content and look forward with new hope for a better day. We are the same people, with the same interests, then why so divided? You know we cannot submit, we cannot affird it Nor can the North Carolina troops fight under any other colors but the stars and bars. Now take my advice and you will but the stars and Dars. No. C. BOLDIER

N. C. BOLDIER

Feb. 15th, 1864. WILMINGTON, N. C., February 16th, 1864

Mesers Fulton & PRICE, Gentlemen: -1 have frequently been asked by friends of my Regiment, (3d. N. C. infantry, State Troops) . Why don't your Regiment re-entist for the war? . To all those who have enquired I have fully explained; for the inter mation of others feeling an interest in us, who do not already know. I beg you will publish, or notice in remarks of your own, the following facts: The 3d North Carolins, as also all those Regiments: umbering from one to ten are of the original State Troops, organized in May and June, 1861. under what is known as the "Ten Regiment Bill," and were in the beginning, and are to this day, volunteers for and during the continuance of the war—herce no re-culisting to saye conscription ever has been, or ever will be necessary.

Very respectfully.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. PARSLEY,

1.t. Col. 3d Reg. N. C. Infantry.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES FRANCE - A Washington letter writersays that difficulties between the United States and France are brewing. A dispatch to the New York World of Jan. 21 reads thus :

It is rumored to high official circles here that we are upon the eve of a war with France, owing to the singplar diplomacy of Mr Seward touching the question growing out of the building of Confederate Rams in France. It will be remembered that Mr. Seward as- good his escape. sumed a very bold tone towards the English Govern ment after he discovered that the British Cabinet had determined to detain Laird's rams and keep the peace with this country. His high-sounding dispatches were all written after the change of policy in the English the Cabinet was definitely understood. Emboldened by his roll bloodless victories on paper, it is understood here that he assumed a similar tone towards the French Government, touching the Florida and the escaped steamer Rappahannock and also with regard to the rams which were know to be building in France for the rebel Gov ernment. His position was so incautiously belligerent that he has received a reply from Drouyn de Lhuys which has put the Administration in a crurl predicament. The United States must either abandon its pretentions or go to war to maintain them. This, it is 5th Ohio; Lieugnant J. W. Hare, 5th Ohio Cavalry stated, is the only intrepretation which can be put on and Lieutenans A. Garbett, of the 77th Pennsyl the reply of the French minister. Hence the panic in vania. the gold market, the call for five hundred thousand min and the orders which have been sent to various naval stations to fit out the iron clads instanter.

Another telegraphic dispatch, in regard to the same

subject says: and the United States relates in some way to the special embassy which Mr. Wm. M. Evarts had been sent on mand of France the surrendar of the belligerent rights it accorded to the Southern rebels. Whether the demand, for whatever course of action, was based in a too peremptory tone, or whatever may be the trouble, it is certain that there is some serious difficulty with the French Cabinet, so much so as to alarm all save Mr Seward himself.

> From the Petersburg Register. CAMP NEAT KINSTON, Feb. 4th, 186r.

MRS. HENRY M. SHAW-Madam :- The most pain ful duty has devolved on me of communicating to you the death of your brave and noble husband.

As we were riding together at the head of the Brig, ade on the morning of the first instant, about 3 o'clock' he received the wound, and his death was immediate. and seemingly without pain, while the placid smile that rested on his countenance after death, struck the beholder as implying a satisfaction that he had fallen in the discharge of his duty.

ic man has fallen in this bloody contest, and no one

As the ranking Colonel of my Brigade for nearly eighteen months, my associations with him were constant and intimate, and I can say with perfect truth that he was more attentive to all the duties of Lis position than any officer that I have ever been in contact with, and the urill and discipline of his Regiment made it the object of the highest commendation wherever it was

een.
I have, too, seen him repeatedly in positions of the greatest danger, and when under the heaviest fire, his courage, his coolness and his self-possession were not surpassed by those of any soldier in the army. I can bestow no higher praise on him than to say that his merit as a public man and an officer was equal to his worth in the social relations of life.

For such an irreparable loss, that you may receive consolation from Him alone who can give as well as ake away all that is best in life, is my sincere p. ayer. With sentiments of the highest respect,

I am very truly, &c.,

nmns.

Respectfully, &c.,

O. W. GRANDY.

Another Great Snow Storm in the West .- The safety, if not seem and the standard of the suffer so much as it did in that of Cold Harter. The gallant charge of the 20th and he can be sufficient to record the ceeds of the worthy.

W. J. WELLS, Company G. 20th N. C. Regiment.

For the Journal.

For the Journal.

For the Journal. New York Post of the 25th ult. says the heaviest snow storm of the winter visited Cleaveland and other points gentlemen, but his agreeable manders secured him a in Ohio on Monday, the 18th. In Cleveland the streets

> "Cleveland yesterday were the appearance of a Russian or Siberian city, and might easily have been taken as far as weather portents go, for Montreal or Moscow. Dritts formed in the roads and on the sidewalks. Very breath : lew braved the wird and storm and appeared upon our streets. Some places of business were not opened at all, and those which were did no business. Even the to their vigilance that we have no loss of life in our own | meant? city to chronicie, as in several cases they rescued children and women who were overcome by the storm and and it den't make much difference.' unable to proceed further.

"A complete stop has been put to the running of railroad trains. None left the depot yesterday, and ference to color or race; that creole horses and creole none arrived there. Indeed, there was no attempt to cows are as commonly spoken of as creole men , and run any trains on any part of the roads centreing in

HOW THE ATLANTA WAS CAUGHT The N. Y.

Evening Post says: " It will be remembered two monitors were sent to lie if wait for the Atlanta, on the strength of informa-

tion received by Admiral Dupont that she was about to make a dash for the sea. How that information in your wife. Have I ever given you any occasion to was obtained is related in a letter we have seen written by Admiral Dupont to a friend in this city. The circumstance shows the great importance of constant watchfulness of all officers in every branch of the ser-

" This most important information was sent off by

The man who courted an investigation, says it isn't half as good as courting an affectionate girl.

RECAPTURE OF MORE YANKER OFFICERS .- ! bree | dejected ? Wry, how you sigh! woman. Tell me the more of the Yankee officers who recently took the un cause." more of the Yankee efficers who recently took the underground route out of the Libby Prison, were recaptured on Thursday, near Fort Clifton, on the Appomattox. It seems that after their escape from the to divulge."

At the residence of Mr. Thomas Barnes, near Marianna, Florida, on the 3d February, Colonel W. L. SAUNDERS. and the seems that after their escape from the to divulge."

At the residence of Mr. Thomas Barnes, near Marianna, Florida, on the 3d February, Colonel W. L. SAUNDERS. the divulge of the late John W. Cotten, of North Caroline of the late John W. Cotte Libby they succeeded in reaching Port Walthall, whire they accured a boat and started for Old Point In going down the James river they mistook their way and turned into the Appointtox. In the derkings son living?" they run the boat upon the obstructions in the river, near the fort, and upset it, when, utterly exhausted and almost frezen to death, they went ashere and surrenderd themselves to a party of men belonging to Martin's Battery. They were conv. yed to Petersburg and con- self. For heaven's sake, don't name it to any one! fined in the provost mushal's house. Their names are Frank M. Kreps, 1st Lieutenant, 77th Pennsylvania; deed, indeed, Dorothy, you have reason to thick Freeman C. Gay, 2d Lieutenant, 11th Pennsylvania; self ruined! Poor thing I pity you to my heart! Henry B Freeman, 1st Lieutenant, United States In-

fantry When the York river train reached Tunstall's Station, yesterday, one of the escaped Yankee officers-Major J. N. Walker, of the 73d Indiana-approached was ended, the report of Ichabod's having committed the ours and surrendered himself to Surg. on J., A. Slater, of the 15th Va. Cavalry. He said he was quite was traced to his wife Dorothy. Process was immedisick, had eaten nothing since Tuesday last, and was consequently unable to travel. He said that the 109 officers who escaped commenced leaving the prison at 9 o'clock at night, and the last of them got through about five o'clock in the morning. The escaped party were, according to his account, 55 days at work at the tunnel. After getting out, they made North of Richmond, and most of them crossed the Chickshominy and then worked their way down on the other side.

We are informed that one of the party passed the pickets at New Kent Court House, and representing himself as a member of the New Kent cavalry, made

We are also informed that some of the recaptured officers acknowledged that when the roll call used to be called, some 70 would answer to the names of 100. the practice to count the prisoners as well as call the

A report was brought by a party who came up by the cars last evening, that the enemy was again advancing, and had driven in our pickets at New Kent Court House, at 12 o'clock yesterday.

In addition to Major Walker, who was brought the Libby in an ambulance last night, four more of the absenters were captured in the vicinity of the city yesterday. Their names are Lieutenant W. Clifford 16th U. S. Intantry; Major Robert Henry, of the

A number more were expected to be returned by our scouts, who were in active pursuit and expected back

last night. It was extensively rumored yesterday, that the no torious Colonel Straight had been wounded and captured. on the canal above and west of the city, and was on It is now alleged that the trouble between France his way down. The manner of his capture was embellished according to the fancy of those giving currency to the report. The levanting Colonel may have been taken, but he certainly had not reached the city at sundown yesterday. We hope to chronicle the arrival of this scoundrel at the Libby on Monday.

In all, about 34 have been returned to the prisou.

FIRST DECISION IN GEORGIA UNDER TTE AN TI-BUBSTITUTE LAW. Judge O. A Lochrane of the Superior Court, Macon Circut, delivered an original and highly important opinion under the act repealing the substitute law in the

case of Dennis Daley and Philip Fitzgerald vs. Major C. J. Harris, yesterday morning, (Feb. 11) He held it was not only the right, but the duty of a nation to protect itself, and that any contract of right flowing out of the operation of law, which came in conflict with the preservation of the State was an uncon

stitutional act-not obligatory on the law making pow er and within the constitutional power of the Government to repeal. That if the act allowing substitutes was to be re garded as a contract discharging principals from being called into service, it was then a contract that the prin-No more exemplary officer, no truer and more patriot- cipal should not fight in the defence of the country

when it was endangered, and such contract was unaufaxation during the war who paid into the treasury \$500, such exemption could have been set aside by any subsequent Legislature when the public safety and self preservation of the Government demands it. He held that the interest of every citizen was the same as that of the Government of which he farmed

citizen of the Government itself-his life, his hogor, hi property and his liberty were defended by the act, and the consideration insured to him as a member of the so ciety which composed the Government. Contract and vested rights must all bend to the ex igencies of the Government, of which the legislature was the judge, and any act of the legislature contraven

part, and the military service rendered by the substi

tute was just as much repdered to the principal, as

ing the public interest, may be repealed when the safety of the people becomes the supreme law. The vested rights of fathers may be annulied over their minor childred, to make them soldiers when the public interests demanded it, and the law-making power

had sa declared. All rights, all property, all persons who are citizens of a government may be used by the government in their hands on the Biole, stood with the blush of contime of war, and it was the duty of Courts to sustain scious hero.sm on their faces-taking the oath of eterthe Government in the appropriation of the means nal fidelity to their country. In that oath they swore exercised rightfully by the legislature to protect the to die freemen rather than live slaves. Oh it was a whole people from subjugation and cuin.

Macon Telegraph, 12th.

The Term "Creole." Colonel Williams, a gallant officer from New Orleans, tells the following capital story of himself during a visit to the North in former days: The Colonel was on a visit to the North, and at

home reception and he was quite at ease among his new acquaintance. "At dinner," says the Colonel," I was seated opposite to a young and very accomplished lady, who remarked, in the course of conversation: 'Surely, Sir, you can not have resided very long at

the South, your complexion is so very fair?
"Yes,' I replied, 'I am a creole of Louisiana." "Instantly every one around me was startled, con-

versation flagged, and all eyes turned upon poor me, utterly unconscious of having said or done ray thing to attract so much attention. I knew not what to make of it, till the lady remarked again, with a long " Well, Sir, I declare-I beg your pardon, Sir-but

would certainly have taken you for a white man!' "My face burned like fire, and for a while I was sipolice were idle, or busy only in saving women and len in my conclusion; but recovering myself; I asked shildren from the wind and drifted show. It is owing the young lady what she supposed the word creoke

" 'Why, black, or yellow, Bir, I don't know which "I then explained to her and the company, greatly to their relief, that creole means native, and has no rethat I was white to the manor born.'

"Dorothy," said Ichabod, pale and trembling, to his wife, "Dorothy, I have a secret, and if I thought you would keep it inviolable, I would not besitate to reveal it to you; but oh, Dorothy, woman "-"Why Ichabod, it must certainly be a secret of

great importance, for you are in a woful agitation .-You know, husband, you can place implicit confidence doubt my filelity ?" "Never, never, Dorothy; but the secret L have communicate is one that requires more than ordinary faithfulness and prudence to prevent you from divulg-

ing it. Oh! dear! I shudder when I think on'i!" Why, tusband, do you know how your lips tremble, and your eyes roll? What is the matter? Ichabod! you surely cannot mistrust the confidence of one who vowed at the alter to be faithful to you. Come. unbosom yourself." " May I rely on your fidelity ?"

" lehabod, you know you may." "Well, then,-we are both ruined !-undone !-have committed murder!"

"Yes, murder !- and have buried him at the foot of tree in the orchard !" " Oh! awful ! Ichabed Committed mufder! Then ndeed we are ruined, and our children with us!" Ichabod left the room, and Dorothy burried off to a neighbor's. Mrs. Prattle observed a great change in Dorothy's countenance, and in her gen-

into the cause of it. miserable of women! I am ruined forever!"

"Oh!" you may tell me Dorotby,-I shall never mention it again to any one." "Will you promise me never to reveal it to any per-

"You know, Dorothy, I never tell secrets." "Well, Mrs Prattle-I scarcely dare say it, my husband has committed murder, and buried him at the toot of a tree in the orchard!—be told me of it him—

"Murder! Your husband committed murder deed, indeed, Dorothy, you have reason to thick your-

Dorothy went home weeping and wringing her hands; and Mrs. Prattle, leaving her dough half kreaded, and her infant crying in the cradle, hastened to hold a tetea-teté with Mrs. Tellall. Soon after this last confab murder became general, and the disclosure of the fact diately issued against him by a magistrate, before whom, and in the presence of a multitude of anxious spectators, he gave the following explanation, and plead guilty to the charge of murder. "My object," Ichabod, "in the course I have pursued, was to test my wife's capability of keeping a secret—I have committed murder inasmuch as I killed a foad, and buried it at the foot of a tree in my orchard. Of how far my wife is capable of kerping a secret, has been sufficiently proved -and with respect to the murder, those who feel an interest in it, are at liberty to inspect the body."

This is almost incredible, for, we suppose, it was and is a people whose boys are made of such stuff are likely

The youth volunteered in an Arkansas Regiment at the beginning of the war, when he was but fifteen years of age, and has been content to serve ever since as a private in the army of Tennessee, now in Georgia, and now declines a proposal of his aunt to endeavor to Heaven. For tis a beautiful fancy to believe that the to get him a place where he might serve the Confederacy with more comfort and less danger, and gives such generous reasons therefor as must strike every one

with admiration. After quieting his aunt's mind as to himself and brother (an officer) both having been barefooted, by the assurance that they were now well shod and

clothed, he says: "I am extremely grateful to uncle for his endeavors to prosure me a place, and I cannot tell you how delighted I would be to live with you, but honor and duty compel me to decline. I am now eighteen—a little over. I am very robust and inured to hardships. The is the most trying hour our country has yet seen. She needs every one. It would be inconsistent both with what I have preached and practiced to leave active service now. Would it not look cowardly and weak for me, after fighting and marching for nearly three years, that too when there was some danger of disease mastering me-to now go back from the front, leaving, perhaps, some father of a family to fill the place that haps, some father of a family to fill the place that should be mine, I to retire to the peaceful occupation that should be his? This when I am stout as oak? No dear aunt, I knew you will agree with me. My health is good; I have never yielded to despondency. The sought or obtained a furlough. A strict communicant of the calchrated Dr. Palmer's Church, he was sustained is good; I have never yielded to despondency. The country is plunged in gloom; traitors are abroad; speculators are sucking the life-blood of our currency. Even the veterans of three years' fighting and marching, such as have never been surpassed, even these men allow discontent to eat away the props that have sustained their heart's patriotism, pride and revenge, and are allowing that fell crime desertion to enter their

midst. How could I look at this state of things and not vow never to lay down my arms till Yankees with all their foul polluting customs and " isms" are banished from the South? I know you will feel I am right. Another, greater and more forcible arugument than any is, that there has been started in this army a spirit of re-enlistment that is spreading through the entire ber of the 51st Regiment, died on the 2nd of February, orce, and which I venture to say will make this army 1864, in the 44th year of his ag by spring, one consolidated, enthusiastic and determines to through his bowels by the enemy near Bacherlor's ed bulwark between our homes and the enemy. It Creek, about 10 miles of Newbern. He leaves a widow more sincerely lamented by all to whom he was well known.

As the rapking Calonel of my Reigned for possible Congress had agreed to exempt all men from darkness given us this one ray of light by which to see darkness given us this one ray of light by which to see our way. The movement commenced with the 154th Tenn., and spread like wild fire through all the Tenn. Regt's, so that the whole of Cheatham's and smoot of life cut short by the destroyer, she has passed from our one prolonged cheer, and on going out found an im. year of her age. mense crowd around the Colonel's tent. There were about 3000 perfectly wild with enthusiasm who had come to show their desire and willingness to go in for the war. After a speech from the Col. they sormed a procession and started for Gen. Govan. There was a band of 25 musicians and the men marched to the tune.

A pris n re who arrived at city out previous to Januof "Dixie" with as much life and enthusiasm as in

'61. It was a glorious sight ; I shall never forget it Could the cownidity skulkers have seen it, they would some without leave. be ashamed in their hearts. The next day the enlisting commenced and the majority of the brigade is already in. It will all no doubt go in. The Col. after swearing in the officers, assembled the men. They were sworn in bunches of fours. There these men, the fires of patriotism illuminating their eyes, their hats off,

grand sight. Gen. Johnston is very popular and has the confidence of the army.

Once, after the lapse of some centuries, the tomb of Ogier, the Dane, was discovered by some of his countrymen. The giant, awakening from his long death-like slumber, demanded who they were who thus disturbed his repose? "We are Danes," replied a voice. "Let was almost a stranger to the company, both ladies and one of your number give me his hand," replied the the crowd; at length, one, bolder than the rest, thrust forth the heavy crowbar which had served to break open the tomb. Ogier seized in his tremendous grip the unyielding metal. "It is well," said he, as he turned around to sleep another cycle, " It is well. There are yet men in Denmark."

> WILMINGTON MARKET, PEBRUARY 17, 1864. TEEF CATTLE—Are in active request for butchering pur poses, and none of consequence coming to market. W quote on the hoof at \$1 25 to \$1 50 per lb.
>
> BERSWAX—\$2 75 to \$3 per lb.
>
> BACON—Is scarce and wanted. Bells from card at \$3 50 per lb.

BUTTER-\$5 to \$5 50 per lb. Com-Bells at \$15 to \$16 per bushel. CORN MEAL.—The supply is not sufficient to meet the demand from consumers. We quote in the small way at \$15

COPPERAS—Retails at \$3 to \$4 per lb. COTTON .- Sales for the week at prices ranging from \$1 46 to \$1 55 per lb., as in quality.

FLOUR.—The supply continues light, and prices rule high. We quote small sales for the week at \$150 to \$160 per bbl.

for superfine.

Foddum-\$16 to \$18 per 100 lbs. НАУ — \$18 to \$20 per 100 lbs.

#Прим — Green, \$1 75 to \$2, and dry \$4 to \$4 25 per lb.

Leanner — Bole \$12 to \$12.50, and upper \$12.50 to \$13

per lb. LARD-\$3.25 to \$3 50 per lb.

LAED—\$3.25 to \$3 50 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at \$15 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, \$1.76 to \$1.75 per lb.

POULTRY—Live fowls \$3 to \$4.50,* and turkeys \$15 to \$20
each; dressed \$2 50 to \$3 per lb.

PER NUTS—Sell from carts at \$14 to \$16 per bushel.

PONK—Fresk is in demand, and scarcely any coming to market. We quote from carts at \$2.50 per lb.

POTATOES—Sweet \$13 to \$15, and Irish \$30 to \$35 per bashel. Rice.—Clean is in demand, and very little on market. We

quoie by the cask at 65 to 70 cents per 1b.

SALY—The market rules quiet for Sound made, and only
small sales have taken place during the week at \$18 to \$20 per bushel, as in quality.

LUGAR—Is in demand, and the market is bare.—

We quote by the barrel at \$5.50 to \$6 per ib.

BHEBTING—Fayetteville mactory, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per yard.

EPIRITE TURFENTINE—Acminal at \$4 to \$5 per gallon.

Tallow—\$3 to \$3 25 per lb.

Yann—By the bate \$32 50 to \$65 per bunch.

Wood—Sells by the boat load at \$20 to \$21 for pine, \$25 to \$30 for ash, and \$75 to \$40 per cord for oak.

PPLICATION will be made by the undersigned to the President and Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, for the renewal of Certificate No. 802, for five shares of Capital Stock, now standing in the name of T. F. Robeson, deceased SAM'L B. BUNTING, Comer. Feb. 11th, 1864. AT Marion (S. C.) Star publish 6 weeks, and send bill to

POWDER, SHOT AND CAPS.

reat change in Dorothy's countenance, and in ner general appearance, so great as to induce her to inquire nto the cause of it.

"Oh! Mrs: Prattle, said Dorothy, I am the most miserable of women! I am ruined forever!"

OLE AND UPPER LEATEER, Rope, Tacks, Hir gen, rot the cause of it.

Cod Liver 91, Rat Traps, Fires, Horse and Male Collars, Rio Coffee, Fishing Hooks and Lines, Shoe Thread, lars, Rio Coffee, Fishing Hooks and Lines, Soda, &c, at Wilson's Wilson's Fateblishment.

Mercy: Dorothy, how gloomy and distressed you Oil, Leather, Baddlery and Harness Establishment. 100k! What has turned up to make you appear so Feb. 15.

MARRIED.

North Carolina.

OBITUARIES.

Died in Clinton, on the 25th of January, 1864, Mrs. SABAH M. LEE, ged 47 years, wife of Thomas M. Lee.
The deceased was born on the 16th of October, 1816, and was a daughter of Col. Jonathan Moseley. Often have we suffered loss in our little community from the death of the ori, heest and best smong us. Often have we followed to of hers and becoming the state of the grave the honored dead of our village. Yet in the death of Mrs. Lee, we seel that we have met with a loss that far exceeds them all. Her quiet dignity, her pure private character, her philanthropic beart, and has unawerving and deeply rooted piety, rendered her one of the best and purest women it has ever been our good tortune to number a mong our friends.

She was for years an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, consistent in her profession and adorning her walk in life with that halo which a kindly heart draws around the good, the pure and the christian. Around her

around the good, the pure and the christian. Around her grave the stranger might well have read her character.—The tear which moistened the eye of the refined and educated, betokened that they had lost a companion. The sorrowful countenance of the wordly declared that even they had lost a friend. The weeping of the poor showed plainly that they mourned a benefacter who comforted them in their distress. Old age looked on as if recounting the good deeds of this loved woman, and thoughtless youth wept e'er the grave of that friend whose house was the home of hospitality and whose heart did overflow with kindness and the grave of that friend whose house was the home of hos-pitality and whose heart did overflow with kindness and love. Hospitable without pretension, virtuous without false modesty, pious without being puritanical, she was deeply loved and truly respected by all who knew her. If her Less be thus great to the outside world, it must fall with crushing weight upon her husband, who idolized her, and her affectionate and dut-ful sons and dampters. Who allowed worshipsed her. Death From the Fayetteville Observer.

A Noble Youth.—A friend has shown us a letter from a boy of 18 years to his aunt in this place, which so abounds with noble sentiments, consistent with noble acts, that we make an extract from it, and ask whether a people whose boys are made of such stuff are likely to be subjugated?

The youth volunteered in an Arkansas Regiment at the sum of the parts of the sum of the messages left by her for der assess confures and whence will ever leave an ineffaceable impression on their hearts, and make them ever pray that their "last end may be like bers." May they all learn to imitate her living example, and strive to meet death as she met it. Her death serves as one more tie to bind her bereaved husband and childen white-winged angels of mercy, who hover over and becken us on to virtue and to Heaven, are the redeemed souls of our beloved on earth, who are not lost to us, but "have only gone before us." And may that babe (only a few hours in this sinful world) which she then left, ever serve to keep fresh in their hearts the memory of ber dying hour, and lead their hearts to that fountain of consolation

hich the pious Job looked when he exclaimed,

Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the

name of the Lord."

In Atlanta, Geo., on the 16th Bept., 1863, private JOHM A. HOUSE, a native of Baltimore and resident of New Orleans, in the 28th year of his age.

Young, ardent and patriotic, he esponsed the cause of the Bouth and entered the service in the Crescent Begiment from Louisiana, Col. Marshall J. Smith, composed of the best young men of New Orleans, and two weeks after leaving their mercantile deaks this regiment stood victors on the memorable and bloody field of Shiloh, having won the sword of Gen. Prentiss, who surrendered his brigade to their Colonel. On the re-organization of the army of the West, young House revolunteered and joined the Urleans Light Horse, and served as Gen. Polk's body guard up to the time of his death. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro' and Perryville, and through the campaign in Kentucky, and won the esteem and respect of all his brothers the celebrated Dr. Palmer's Church, he was sustained through his many privations by an exalted consciousness that God would protect and shield him in the hour of battle, responsive to the nightly prayers of his widowed mother. He fell by disease, typhoid fever, contracted in the service under circumstances painful to his bereaved sisters and brothers, because they were for away from his couch of death; but they are consoled with the reflection that John's life had been signally pure and blameless, and that God was surely with him in the solemn and undescribable hour of his translation to another and a better world.

DIED.

Stewart's Divisions have voluntarily re-enlisted for the midst her man, virtues tenderly recorded on loving hear stewart's Divisions have voluntarily re-enlisted for the name of the state of the s themselves. One beautiful night I was awakened by ANNA J. SAUTILL, of Biunswick county, in the 68th

SPECIAL ORDER

Nu

HEADQ'RS 3RD N. C. INFANTRY.

ary lat, 864. hereby o der all men elonging o this Reg mucut, being exchanged as abov scated to report to the command within two weeks, or they will be reported at

Cond'g 3rd N C. largarry

SURGEON DENT'ST OFFICE ROOMS on first floor over Mun-OFFICE BOOMS on first floor over Muson's (i reactly Baidwin's) clothing store.

Jan. 2stb 1.9a (6 tf

DR ARRINGTON'S OFFICE will be closed from this date until further notice.

TAKEN TROW THE HOUSE of R. J. Howard, about five we ke marked C. A. Eurett, Wilmington, N. C., containing ladies dresses. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the box and contents, or for any information that will R. J. HOWARD.

In this town, on the 11th inst., by L. B. Huggins, Esq. Mr. DANIEL REGAN, to Miss MELVINA THORNTON. READQUARTERS CHIEF ENBOLLING OFFICE.

Fourth Congressional District, A January 28th. 1964. IN PURSUANCE OF GENERAL ORDER No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., dated January 20th, Commanding Officers of Home Guard and Militia, of 4th Congressional District, are requested to cause all persons between 18 and 45 years of age, within their several commands, to assemble at the following times and places for New Hanover Co., 22d Begt., at Wilmington, Feb. 20th to

7th inclusive.

New Hanover Co., 23d Regt., at Wilmington, Feb. 29th to March 3d inclusive.

Brunswick Co., 56th Regt., at Smithville, March 5th to March 10th inclusive. Columbus Co., 57th Regt., at Whiteville, March 14th to March 18th inclusive. son Co., 58th Regt., at Lumberton, March 23d to March 26th inclusive.
Robeson Co., 59th Regt., at Lumberton, March 28th to March Sist inclusive.
Richmond Co., #0th Regt., at Laurinburg, April 4

April 7th inclusive. Richmond Co., 61st Regt., at Rockingham, April 11th to April 14th inclusive. Bladen Co., 55th Regt., at Elizabethtown, April 16th to April 20th Inclusive. Cumberland Co., 53d Regt., at Fayetteville, April 22d to April 26th inclusive. Cumberland Co., 54th Regt., at Fayetteville, April 27th to April 30th inclusive. Harnett Co., 52d Regt., at Lülington, May 3d to May 7th

inclusive.

This call embraces all persons, whether previously exampted or not.

WM. M. SWANN,

Capt. and Chief Enrolling Officer,

Fourth Congressional District N. C. TO COUNTY ENROLLING OFFICERS OF 4th CON GRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C. NOTICE IS SPECIALLY called to Para. VIII. Gen. Orders No. 1 C. O. of Jan. 20, vis:

@Only one-fourth of the Companies of any Regiment will be ordered to report the first day of enrollment and a fourth each succeeding day, so that invalids and laborers

may not be unnecessarily detained, wm. M. SWANN. Capt. and Chief Enrolling Officer
4th Congressional Dis. N. C. Feb. 16th, 1863.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS. HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, Chief Enrolling Office, Jan. 28, 1884.

I. Pursuant to orders received from Headquarters of Consoription at Raleigh, N. C., in regard to all men liable to Conscription under recent act of Congress, approved Dec. 28th, 1863, the Medical Examining Board for Fourth

Congressional District, N. C, will congressional Tor Fourth with above-named times and places.

The attention of all concerned is called to the following order: "All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to revision, under instructions from Bureau of Conscription, revision, dual to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

OCTAVIUS A. WHITE,

Surgeon P. A. C. S., Chief of Examining Board, Fourth Congressional District, N. C.

WANTED—A suitable person to file situation that will exempt a man from conscription. Enquire at the TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WIL MINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1864.

the length and breadth of the land. That bread should

to gather.

without an exception, they seem cheerful and con- life." tented. We have heard no grumbling over their rations, but, on the contrary, they speak of them as good, and, save in cases of accidental detention, amply sufficient. There is one subject of complaint with all whom we have seen. They complain of the moveare the most indignant of any, thinking it hard that, after all their exposures and sacrifices, they should be placed in a false position by those who have made

Upon the preparations for planting now, and for tending of the crops in the coming season will depend much of good or evil for the country. We trust that as far as possible the civil and military authorities will avoid anything that will interfere with the discharge of their way. these duties; for they are duties. The cultivation of the soil, -- the making of bread and meat are as much the duty as the interest of the farmer.

Our rampant patriols of 1860-81—those who promised to do all the fighting, and wipe up all the blood with their little cambrics—are all gone! Fallen in the centest? No, they are all gone to Nassau. There they spout war, and curse things generally. May we never see their like, or them either, again. We are glad that Nassau is largely inhabited by negroes, for such creatures are not worthy to associate with white men.—Ralsigh Progress.

To the best of our knowledge and belief the above statemement of the Progress is the very reverse of being correct, in so far as it is designed to insignete a sneer at that portion of the citizens of the State untives." We think we have nearly as good a chance to Northern Virginia. know something about this matter as the Progress. We do not care to allude to it at all, but since it has been alluded to more than once by others, we have no hesitation in saying, that while too many original se- Edulors Wilmington Journal: n the contrary, the very reverce.

affection in others. In contrast to this course is that

State, but mostly from Leneir and Duplin. The State and Confederacy may well be proud of them.

State, but mostly from Leneir and Duplin. The State and sual indulgence could never achieve success in a contest party in North Carolina,—the aiders, abettors and irters of the Convention agitation now inaugurated in this State. For proof of this we need go no farther than the above gratuitous sneer of the Progress,-a speer which, from our own observation we might easily in these troublous and eventful times, when strange the stripling who commanded them. But no other French the stripling who commanded them. But no other French and eventful times, when strange the stripling who commanded them. But no other French and eventful times, when strange the stripling who commanded them. But no other French and eventful times, when strange the stripling who commanded them. But no other French and eventful times, when strange the stripling who commanded them. no earthly good, however much harm they may accom-

mistaken in the spirit by which it is evidently anima- shall proceed to tell.

as in the further remarks of the Tribune cautioning engaged in this bloody and relentless struggle. A chapter

with the importance of the trust confided to his keep and who wished it to be held? Some vaguely said its object was and who wished it to be held? Some vaguely said its object was to stop the war, but how was not satisfactorily Its security, but the men and the means must be at his explained. Others said the counties of Worth Caroling are sudden at this wished to as point Commissioners to confer with Commissioners. disposal for the purpose of repelling any sudden attempt of the enemy, and of baffling any deliberate plan on their part for the capture of this most impertant point. We know from the President's speech is this place during the latter part of last year, that he is pledged to the latter part of last year, that he is pledged to the latter part of last year, that he is pledged to the counties, or the State at large, to negotiate terms of peace and make treaties for the Confederate government. But, occasionally we could hear that Morth Carlondon. ment in case of an attack. We trust that when the time does come, there will be sufficient force to dispute time does come, there will be stafficient force to dispute ther landing at any point on 'the coast North or South of either inlet. One efficie'ut blow struck then might worth many after the enemy had gained a foothold, possessed as he is of entrenching tools and other engineering appliances so far exceeding thoseat our com-

MR. F. O. Wilson, a Baggage Master on the market itself. The people spots and minder itself. The people spots shade minder fresh and beautiful to the surprise shade of the starting and the star

to our already sufficiently bare market.

more impatient, while others will wait patiently for and, now Mr. Ellier, can you give us any light on this level ground. Running on Cary street is a brick buildbe made is a matter not second in importance to the increase of the army, the regulation of the currency or any other measure, and it is evi-

county has been discharged until Turther notice, chiefly gone into disuse, if not wholly forgotten. It may be a for the reason that all, or nearly all from the country relic of old Rome, or a lingering vestige of the graceful relic of old Rome, or are farmers, and their absence from their starms now mythology and mythological observances of ancient could not be otherwise than highly injurious to them Greece; or, for ought we know, the 14th of February individually, and to the public at large by lessening may be the anniversary of ADAM and Eve's wedding and the Federal Congress deliberately voted down a prothe amount of crops they might be able to put in, and day, or of some other "gay and festive scene."

It has position to allow the Southern States to be restored to the Union as they were before the war. Are cur perple, the amount of crops they might be able to put in, and day, or of some other gay and leaster some then, willing to abandon their rights, surrender their institutions, and crawl back like the whitped sur, to lick the thousands of years, and is therefore respectable for its Our armies are not now suffering, all the vague rumors antiquity, it for nothing else. It is a pity that this line second from the United States and became a member to the contrary notwithstanding. A liberal system of thing of antiquity, which so recommends the custom of the Confederate States, it was with a clear conviction of the consequences which were lively to follow. She did to the contrary notwithstanding. A liberal system of the consequences which were lively to follow. She did furloughs has been adopted in General Lee's army, sending or selecting valentines should not also be contrary notwithstanding. A liberal system of the consequences which were lively to follow. She did it with the knowledge that a bloody war must be fought and, consequently, we see soldiers from different States, sidered a recommendation to those participating or but before Southern independence could be obtained; and

> " Oh. Walentine! Oh Walentine! How neat yeu look, hew bright you shine, Oh, Walentine! Oh. Walentine! Paradise Lost, by J. Millon, [not] Governor of Florida

THE Richmond Whig thinks that the object of the recent advance of a Yankee force on the Peninsula to which has given rise to this foolish delusion. Whether these perseverance. ments in North Carolina, which they unhesitatingly characterize as treason. The soldiers from this State actual escape of one hundred and nine Yankee officers are the most indignant of any, thinking it hard that, from the Libby prison, and the arrangements evidently made for the escape of all the inmates of that establishplaced in a false position by those who have made ment, numbering some eleven hundred. There must by broils, and looked upon with suspic on by her sister have been some communication between the Yankees States, while her soldiers in the field are end uraged to deunder Butter and those under lock and key. The sertion and insubordination by the scenes which are transprisoners on Belle Isle also exhibited a very refractory success, and all should put their heads and shoulders to Yankee officers not already re-captured have gone off the day of an honorable and lasting peace.

AN OLD UNION MAN. with the retiring Yankee column to which they made

> THE Richmond papers say that the signs indicate a heavy movement on Richmond by way of the Peninsula. Ac counts from the lower James river announce the landing of large bodies of troops and supplies at Newport News.

GENERALS BRAGG AND BATE arrived in Columbia, S. C. on Wednesday evening, en route for Bickmond. They were good to imagine us all ragged and starving. They have orders were recived by Col. Brown, commanding the all premium of 61,000 francs; that is to say, the Emcomplimentably a serenade. Gen. Brace was introduced no higher idea of human happiness than to possess the cavalry battalion for local defence, that a detachment press, by paying every year until her death 15,250 to the concourse of citizens by the Mayer, and responded belly of a hog and the fleece of a sheep. They have no of his force should immediately scour the surrounding frances to each of the four companies, secures for the in a neat speech, highly complimentary to South Carolina. faith in anything which composes the inside of a man General BATE was introduced and made a speech, as also the Hon. Mr. Breckingides .- [Query .- Concral Breckin-

The 28th Regiment, N. C. T., has re-enlisted for justly designated by it and its conferes as "destructibe war. This is the fullest regiment in the army of

> For the Journal. FORT HOLMES, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

cessionists (and one is to many) have not acted This day the "Levolr Braves" (Company "A," 49th and raiment as the Americans of the first Revolution. up to their professions, the majority of those who have Regiment, N. C. T.) have re-enlisted for the war. This But if we have laid aside every weight, it is that we got out through the blockade are not of this class, but, of June, 1861, and immediately went to Newbern, where it raiment, we are more ready for the fight; and all our

> Capt. Com'g Co. For the Journal. The Peace Manta in Pitt.

games are being played on the political chess-board, and army ever achieved such prodigies as that famished may not be averse to publishing an account of one of as his body waxed lat. Our own army, never surpassed We seek no controversy that can at all run into per- these extraordinary demonstrations that was to have been in its valor by Greeks or Frenchmen, seems to here its sonality. We must suppose that the Progress has so made, but, for good and sufficient reasons, preved a fall. vim when it crosses to Maryland and P ensylvania, and far yielded to its projudices as to believe such things, ure. The actors, but half concealed behind the scenes, forages luxuriously in the rich larders of the enemy. but we can assure it that it is mistaken in the facts.—

stood ready to appear upon the stage, with their politest
bow, provided only an appreciative audience could be in-We leave it to the reader to say whether it is not also dueed to attend; but "thereby hangs a tale," which we vade us with fine elethes on their backs, and their car-

A programme, it is said, was arranged some time since, in a certain little city famous for political eclipses, and that aversion to death which is engendered by sensual sent forth, with instructions to the counties friendly to the enjoyment. in the course of an article especially addressed to the cause, to put it through with energy and dispatch. Johnpeople of that city, makes the following incidental reson, we believe, led off, followed by the immortal kills

Let them realize that, if they have loss ned for us most wolly or partly of cotton, flax, wool or silk, and designed
formed to Wilmington.

(1) both the family of cotton, flax, wool or silk, and designed
for wearing apparel and not herein prohibited, may be ference to Wilmington .—"We hold but two sca heard for esolutions as long as a Chinese letter of salutation, and as lintallimible as one of Crom-Through both the ports of these cities there is commuwell's harangues, in which, for the second time, she fairly long and heavy account. We shall endeavor to pay it construed to prohibit any importation for the mas or acnication with the outside world, and nowhere else withgenerally. Other perce-making shires of the venerable will then discover that the moderation which we have in the country. This fact alone ought to show us that old a North state, emr.lating the worthy example of their hitherto exhibited under such wrongs as humanity has these cities are doomed, just as soon as the enemy thinks illustrious predecessors, have enlightened the world with rarely been called upon to endure, was the result of that he is able to take possession of 'hem. The taking their sentiments-Granville boldly and peremptorily resolv. anything but fear. of them is a necessary step in his plan of subjugation." ing "that this wor has lasted long enough!" Pitt, too, was to have come in for her share in the heaven-blessed In this there appears to us to be much truth, as well work of reconciluing the beligerents, who are unfortunately the people of Mobile against being deluded into the be- of grievagees had been prepared, with statesmanlike suglief that they are sate from danger. The same enution | gestions as to the best mode of obtaining redress, and the speed est way of relieving the country of all its sufferings, Mobile is a highly important strategic point, but so be in feeling the public pulse for some weeks, and getting one hundred and nine officers is liked to answer to their is Wilmington, and though Mobile may be a much the patient ready for the great operation which it was inlarger city, and its fall might involve the most serious tended should be performed, with the most approved scientific number were 11 colonels, 7 majors, 32 captains, consequences by probably giving the enemy the com- time skill, on Thursday of February Court, in the half-de- and 59 lieutenants. The following is a list of the mand of the Alabama River, still Wilmington far ex. | serted little village of Greenville. It was rumored, too, ceeds it or any other point in the Confederacy in the but with what degree of truthfulness we cannot say, that facilities it affords for communication with the oratside tereuce to professional ability and long practice in the disassistance had been invited from abroad-with special reworld, and for the obtainment of supplies for the army cases of the body politic. But, to drop metapher, the time approached, and old men and young men We know that General Whiting is fully impressed could be heard eagerly inquiring what was to be meeting. Such an affair did not suit this latitude. It excited astonishment; and, whillft much regret was felt that things had come to such a pass, great curiosity was manifested to near what could be said in favor of such an extraordinary movement. Expectation stood on tiptoe, and even the fair daughters of Greenville prepared to attend the meeting to witness its marvellous preceedings, and leavy fees, which had been paid a Confederate officer lend their influence to the cause of Southern rights. But

all good citizens of town to such acts, as they must would free our staves, and at the same time make us the have a tendency to deter people from bringing supplies most miserable of all slaves. I had confided in the vistom and integrity of those who voted us out of the Union, but, now, if they wish to go back, I cannot go with them."— Under the pressure of such sentiments and from such This is lear year, and Sanday is, or would be Valentine's day, were it not Sanday, which for secular favorable for farming operations, and we have no doubt that the plough is glittering in the furrow throughout day is or will be regarded as Valentine's day by the

currency or any other measure, and it is evident that with the diminished labor of the country, owing to the demands of the public service, the very best use must be made of what is left to carry on the agrillow of the custom of sending letters or tokens on this day, with many other customs formerly kept ap, but now contribute to the Southern cause? Are contributed to the sending to the manufacture of the Confederacy.

It is not great, nor is the paper printing or or stunded to the public service of the country, ownered to southern rights but at the sending the vigilance of the sentinels on daty, where they sold have us believe that their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the same time some of them contain sentiments that are all their anthors are devoted to Southern rights but at the sending the vigilance of the sentinels on daty, where they sold have us believe that their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the same time some of them contain sentiments that are all their anthors are devoted to Southern rights but at the send their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the same time some of the manufacture of the country, ownering the solutions and cold." They would have us believe that their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the same time some of the southern sentiments that are all their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the sent that their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the same time some city to Southern sentiments that are all their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the sent their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the same time some city that their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the sent their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the sent their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the same time some city to Southern rights but at the sent their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the sent their anthors are elevated to Southern rights but at the sent their anth and, consequently, we see soldiers from different States, and almost and different regiments of these States, and almost seeking to participate in such pastimes. Yet "sich is by her action she pledged, not sully her men and her measa, but her sacred henor, to her Sister States engaged without an exception, they seem cheerful and consider the rights and inde pendent nationality of the South. Are any of her cuitzens, then, prepared to see her sacrifice her sacred honor, and become the reproach of al. nations, with the is ger of scorn pointed at her to remotest generations? Already the Yankee papers boast that North Carolina is ready to go back to the Union, but our people, who know upon what a slenter to the Union, but our people. der foundation the statement is based, burn with indignaspiring at home. There is no good reason to despair

Pab. 4th. 1864

From the Richmond Dispaich.

ing, and various innumerable articles of household and the knowledge and consent of the officers in charge. personal use and constart. It does their excellent hearts' except his intestines, and if these are daily crammed with codfish and chowder they permit the soul to take care of itself. Most of them have little belief in a soul of any kin I, rationally refusing to recognize the existtence of that which they have no evidence of in their

If it gives these refined and benevolent people any estisfaction to know that we have not as much to est and drink as themselves, we will not withhold from them the admission that it is even so; that, though not starving, we are living on Spartan diet'; that, though not naked, we are far from wearing purple and fine linen. We are aimest in as doleful a plight for food

mand, was only less astonished at their gaunt appearpeace meetings" have become the order of the day, you -crew, and the shadow of Napoleon's glory grew smaller They fight their best when they have a little to est or cases recking with the fat of the land, fall an easy prey stenss, and imitation thereof, when se.

to the gaunt and fierce wariors whose souls are uncleg. The 4th section prohibits the importation of articles. to the gaunt and fierce wariors whose souls are unclogged by physical indulgencies, and who have nothing of

colonels and majors:

Cel. A. D. Streight, 51st Indiana regiment, a notorious character, captured in Tennessee by General Forrest, and charged with having raised a negro regiment.

Cel. W. G. Ely, 18th Connecticut.

Col. J. F. Beyd, 29th army corps.

Col. H. C. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin Col. W. U. Kendrick, 3d West Tenn. cav. Col. W. B. McCreary, 21st Michigat.

Col. Thos. E. Rose, 77th Pa. Col. J. P. Spofford, 97th N. Y. Col. C. W. Tilden, 16th Maine T. B. West, 24th Wisconsin. Col. D. Miles, 19th Pa.

Major J. P. Collins, 29th Ind. Major G. W. Pitzsimmons, 36th Ind.

Major A. Von Mitsel, 74th Pa. Major J. N. Walker, 84th Ind. Major J. A. Henry, 72d Ohio.

Immediately on discovering the absence of these prisopers some excitement was created among the Confederate officers in charge of the prison, and in a short time every means was adopted to ascertain the manner of their escape. At first Major Turner was inclined to the opinion that the sentinels on duty had been bribed to pass them out, and this impression was strengthened by the assertion of the Yankees remaining behind that the work had been accomplished through means of the current of opposition set in, and indignation began to manifest itself. The people spoke their minds freely and behalf. On learning this the order was given to place

been good citizens, and wishes to call the attention of ready to loose mare, rather than see the Bouth cringe and was commenced. Some few yards from the castern district Courts of the Confederate States, of all suits and was commenced. Some few yards from the eastern end of the building, in the basement it was found that a large piece of granite about three feet by the basement it was found that a large piece of granite about three feet by the basement it was found that a large piece of granite about three feet by the basement it was found that a large piece of granite about three feet by the basement it was found that a large piece of granite about three feet by the street, astward, into a validation and a tannel extending fifty nine feet across the street, astward, into a validation of the feet form the life all departure of ony hip, vessel or other water craft, or for detaining, taking powers on the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers on the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers on the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers on the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers on the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers on the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers on the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers on the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the water craft, or for detaining, taking powers of the Libby prison, and the first and basement stories had to left. The first is as follows: On the 16th instant a

> By some means the prisoners would cut through both these floors when they wished to gain the cellar, and after they had passed down would close up the holes with the punks which had been taken out so neatly that it could not be discovered. The cellar covers the whole area of the building and is only used as a place for storing away meal, &c., for the use of the prison. It being very large, only the front part was required, and therefore the back part of it, which is considerably below Cary street, is scarcely ever visited. The dirt which accumulated as the work progressed was spread about this part of the basement and then covered over with a large quantity of straw which has been deposited therein. It is not known how long the operatives in this stupendous undertaking have been engaged; but, when the limited facilities which they possesged is taken into consideration, there can be no doubt that mouths have elapsed since the work was first begun. The whole thing was skillfully managed and hears the impress of master minds and indomitable

Sometime since a Yankee Captain was found in the cellar, and on being taken before Major Turner, all smeared up with meal, he gave as his excuse for being there that he did not get enough to eat and was looking for something to make bread with. This was THE EMPRESS EUGENIE INSUBERIER.LIFE. doubtless a falsehood, and his only business was to assist in the work which they had in hand.

There seems to be no d ubt that further escape through this avenue was contemplated, and the earnestness with which the prisoners who remained behind spirit about the same time. Possibly the most of the doing that which can only cripple cur off rts and postpones tried to throw the blame upon the guard was only done to prevent further inquiry into the matter, and thereby teeing its exactitude, I am able to add some details beleave the tunnel open for others to pass through .-Probably one more night might have emptied the prison of the whole number confined therein. Yesterday workmen were engaged in stopping up

the passage which had been made from the prison, and The Yankee journale are excessively jocular over the it may now safely be relied on that no other prisoners straits to which the Confederates are put for food, cloth- will ever take their departure from the Libby against As soon as the facts of the escape became fully known, country in pursuit of them, and accordingly twenty five day following her death a capital of two millions to her men from each company, soon started off for that pur- son. This premium of 61,000 francs was fixed accordpose. Four of the prisoners who succeeded in getting ing to the age of her Majesty, who being born on the out were, late in the afternoon, recaptured and brought 5th of May, 1826, is on the eve of her thirty-eighth back. They had gotten about 22 miles from the city year. before they were overtaken. It is hardly probable, from

> many of them will succeed in reaching the Yankee lines Frem the Richmond Sentinel. THE IMPORTATION OF LUXURIES.

The bill entitled as act to probibit the importation of luxories, or of articles not necessaries or of common use, provides in the let section that, after the let of March next, it shall not be lawful to import into the Confederate States any brandys, wines or other spirits, or any article specified in schedule A, of an act entitled " an act to provide revenue from commodities import d from foreign countries," approved May 21, 1861, or any goods, wares or merchandise enumerated in schedule B in said act, except the folthe present distifrbances commenced, whether he was white its members were taken prisoners of war, and Whig or Democrat. Unionist or Secessionist, so he be a factious grumbler, not a speculator or self-seeker, not one who seeks to evade the performance of his own duties to the country, nor endeavours to arouse a spirit of disaffection in others. In contrast to this course is that safe to the country from Leneir and Duplin. The State and soul of man. A p ople steeped to the cyclids in sensual indulgence could never achieve success in a contest mings, or laces of thread, or other material; coral, manulike that which now shakes this continent. The bravest of all the Generals were those who lived on as short commons as the Southern Confederacy. The pyrotechnics; furniture, cabinet and bousehold; glass, colored, stained or painted; India matting of all sorts; jet and Army of Italy was such a ragged and doleful looking manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; manufactures of paramuffic at that Napoleon, when he took comand fire-bricks; thread lacings and insertings; velvets of all

The third section prohibis the importation of the follow gora. Thibet and other goats' hair, or mobair, unmanufac nets of coins, meda... gem ands collection of antiquities deamonds, mosaics gems, pearls; rubles and ether precious stones, set in gold or silver or other metal; engravings, bound or unbound; rattans and reeds; painuags and stat uary; leaf and unmanufactured tobacco and cigars; or the following articles, enumerated in schedule E: diamonds

manufactured of metal, designed as either household or personal orname: 4; and in older to confine importations to articles of necessity and of common use, the Becretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the maxium prices at which, show that not a single man now in the service will read within which, importations of goods, manufactured enlist to do the dirty and diabolical work of Lincoln

Sec. 5th provides that when any of the articles prohibited in this act shall be imported after the lat March next, all such articles put on board any ship, or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, shall be forfeited, as well as all other articles belonging to the owner of such prohibited driticles, and the owner in addition shall forfeit and pay double the value of bellion and civil war in the North. The 6 h section provides that it any of the articles pro-

which has occurred during the war, took place at the hibited by this act shall nevertheless be found on any vestof the boy who had the wolf by the ears. It was Libby prison some time during last Tue day night. See, and shall be omitted in the manifest, report, or perilous to let go, and impossible that he should conentry of the master, or shall be imported, or attempted to be imported. &c., without a permit, the same penalties. fines : nd for fei ures shall be incurred as in similar cases in

into the Confederate States.

The 7th section gives the power to every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other efficer of the customs, to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling house, store, building, or other place, to search for and seize any such goods, wares or merchandize; and if any person shall conceal or buy such goods, &c., knowing them to be liable to saizure under this act, they shall forfeit and pay double the

penalties recovered shall be distributed; and the lith section declares that the act shall expire on the day of the ratification of a treaty of peace with the U. States.

Legulations Upon Foreign Commerce.

The bill to impose regulations upon the foreign com-merce of the Confederate States, and to provide for the public defence, provides as a part of the system of public defence, in the 1st section, that the exportation of cotton,

Section 2 declares that if any person shall put on board Section 2 declares that it any person shall put on board of any vessel, or into any wagon, eart, carriage or other vehicle, for conveyance beyond the Confederate States or into any portion of said States occupied by the enemy, any of the articles mentioned in the last section, or shall collect the same for the purpose of being transported contrary to this prohibition, the vessel, wagon, or other vehicle, the same for the slaves and animals employed, shall be last cleek. Wright asked him "what he was going to do strain and animals employed, shall be last cleek. Wright asked him "what he was going to do strain and animals employed, shall be last cleek. Wright asked him "what he was going to do strain and animals employed, shall be last cleek. Wright asked him "what he was going to do strain animals employed, shall be last cleek. Wright asked him "what he was going to do strain animals employed, shall be last cleek. Wright asked him "what he was going to do strain animals employed, shall be last cleek. Wright asked him "what he was going to do strain animals employed, shall be last cleek. Wright asked him "bear the shall be last cleek." The rude solders had not shall be last cleek. Wright asked him "bear the shall be last cleek." The rude solders had not shall be last cleek. Wright asked him "bear the shall be last cleek." The rude solders had not shall be last cleek.

ication of a treaty of peace with the United States.

The Capture of Gen. Vance A correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer wri

ting from Chattanooga, 23d, says: "Since my last letter I have come in possession of two items of news from the army upon our, extreme large forage train and party left Strawberry Ploins, with an escort of infantry and cavalry, the 15th Pennsylvania (the Anderson cavalry) Colonel Palmer in the advance. The party arrived at Newmarket, about 9 miles northeast of Strawbeery Plains, and discovered charge upon them, which they did, and after a little skirmishing the 15 h surrounded the enemy, and cap.

The House passed a bill authorizing the Attornay (1) their horses, when Col. Palmer commanded his men to

I understand, however, that this is not the case. The such cavalry as behave badly in the face of the enemy, or rebel party were well dressed, and look more comfort- are disorderly, but unfavorably on that portion abolishing able and cleaner than any prisoners I have seen for a the partizan rangers, with the view of bringing in a substilong time. Gen. Vance is a fine locking officer, and tute not so sweeping in character, but the House postponsppears the gentl men. He was modest and strictly ed the whole bill indefinitely. The President has vetoed anostentations during his down trip and declared his the bill to establish a veteren soldiers home. The veto capture a—good joke. The fact is, the capture is a message is full and will be read in the Hou e. Conference good joke—for, from what I learn, the party were quilittle dreaming that the gong of "Pensylvania Yankees" between the Senate and House on the matters under consideration in accret session. the steamer Kingstown last night, and will be sent to Nashville in a few days. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing were two men. This is regarded as a very clevr thing on the part of the 25th Pennsylvania Cavalry. There were nine companies in the fight."

TWO MILLIONS OF FRANCS SECURED TO THE PRINCE IN-PERIAL-RISK CLAUSE RELATIVE TO CROWNED HEADS.

Paris, (Jan. 12.) correspondent of the France Centrale. Some foreign journals state that the Empress has ust effected an insurance on her life, for the benefit of the Prince Imperial. The fact is true, and, in guaranfore unknown. Every one knows in what an insurance of the kind consists. It is a combination by which, on payment of an annual premium, fixed according to the age of the insurer, and the amount of the capital to be se cured, a sum agreed upon is paid at the death of the person insuring to the heirs. The Empress has secured to her son a sum of two millions of francs, divided between four companies—the Generale, the Nationale, the Union and the Paternelle-on payment of an annu-

As however the risk appeared to the companies to be out of the ordinary conditions, they required the inthe steps which have been taken to prevent it, that sertion in the policy of a special clause, which has been accepted and added in manuscript in the following terme :- "The Empress declares that, in consequence of the exceptional dangers to which crowned heads are liable, she renounces the advantages resulting from amicle ten of the general conditions of the policy, relative there. to a participation in profits." This restrictive clause is important, because the participation in the profits to which persons now insuring are usually entitled has the effect of sensibly reducing, year by year, the annual premium to be paid, or, at the choice of the insurer, of dismissed the service by court-martial yesterday on a secured. For her Majesty's in surance, and by exception, the sum to be annually paid from the evidence that the doctor, in common with a will always remain the same until ber death, and the great many others in the army and out of it, imbibed a be incerased.

The developments of every succeeding day tend unmistakably to establish the fact that the South is more

potent for continued resistance than is the North for prolonged aggression. The food question is ceasing to be one of alarm; the spirit and enthusiasm of both army and people are both thoroughly revived, reminding us of the earlier days of the war, when there was a simultaneous rush to arms; our ranks are being rapidly filled up, and we shall be able to present as bold and formidable a front to our invading foe this spring as he has ever yet encountered. Much of his acquisition of territory will be wrested from his grasp, as West Tennessee has already been, and our ranks be thus swollen by recruits

from beyond his present army lines. Already they are rushing by hundreds to the standard of Forrest from Southwestern Kentucky, and there are thousands in that gallant State who only await the advent of Morgan to rally around the flag of the brave and the free. Frem all accounts, in fact, it may be said that the whole populace of Kentucky is ripe for revolt and revolution against the Lincoln despetism. Three years of experience, and the recent events transpiring in the Yankee Congress, have served to show the deluded people of that Commonwealth precisely how and where they stand, and all our information goes to

and his millions. The spirit, morcever, that pervades Kentucky wil be felt to a greater or less extent throughout the North west, as well as the North, and Lincoln will find it im possible to fill the depleted ranks of his army by volumvided further, that this act shall not apply to any article or articles, which have been, or shall be shipped without tary enlistment, while any attempt to enforce the som-knowledge of the passage of this act, before the 1st day of pulsory principle of recruitment will prove unpopular and dangerous. An effort at this time to conscribe men and force them into an endless war against their neighbors and former friends—a war which they feel and know is likely to result in the loss of their own liberties as the necessary result of our subjugation—will lead to

bellion and civil war in the North. Our fee is in fact, just at this time, in the position perilous to let go, and impossible that he should continue to hold on. The North has got this war on her hands, and whether to stop or go on with it is equally disastrons. How to escape from this critical dilemma is now the all absorbing question with our brethren over the border, and to relieve himself of his perplexities, Lincoln is merely "pegging away," seeming disposed to let consequences take care of themselves. What with these war troubles and the additional embarassments likely to be thrown in his way by the contest for the Presidency, we think it more than likely he will very soon "peg out," to the great relief taken by the masters of ships, at d the importers, consigness of agents, upon the arrival of any ship, and at the time of entering the goods, not prehibited by this act.

The 10th section declares in what manner the fines and despendent of late, and is not sure that he will ever We are c edibly informed that he has become quite despendent of late, and is not sure that he will ever be able to finish his "big job," which he originally proposed to put through in the short space of ninety see the coming storm, and believe sincerely to-day that days. Such indications are highly encouraging, and when the knife is taken from the throats of the Southern

should nerve our people, as they will, to a more determined resistance, more energetic effort, and inspire us with renewed zeal in the holy cause of liberty and independence. The power of the North for continued and successful aggression is passing, if it has not altobacco, military and naval stores, sugar, molasses, and rice from the Confederate States, and frem all places in the eccupation of their troops is prehibited, except under such regulations as shall be made by the President of the Sources, and show ourselves worthy of the liberty for which we are struggling.

A FIDDLER.-When Wright's Georgia regiment forfeited, and all persons, their aiders and abettors, concerned in the enterprise shall be deemed to be gully of a Mirabeau's dying exclamation, but he almost quoted it Feb. 3.—A private letter from the Wilmington block-

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Ceart of the Confederate States for the Northern District

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12th, 1864. In the Senate this morning the military Committee reported a bill to retire army officers. It provides that the President, on the recommendation of the General Commanding the Department or the army, may discharge any officer from service who has no assignable command or daty, or who is incompetent, inefficient, or absent without leave. Officers disabled, the President may retire on tull pay during the war, or assign to such duty as they may be able to perform. It was taken up and passed by yeas 15 to naye 8. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the General Staff bill, and it awaits the President's signature. Also adopted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether General Lawton, now a large party of rebils endeavoring to mount and catch performing the duties of Quarter Master General, has been since the 10th of August last receiving the pay and allow

The House passed a bill authorizing the Attorney Genetured nearly 300, among whom were the rebel General ral to have the laws of Congress published in the News. Vance, (brother to Govenor Vance, of North Carolina, papers on such terms as may be agreed upon. The and his staff, and four officers who had been paroled Military Committee reported favorably on that (and not exchanged) before Vicksburg. The portion of the Senate bill to provide for the efficiency of last named exhibited considerable trepidation the cavalry service, which authorise the General comand claimed to have been fairly exchanged - manding a department to dismount and place as intentry

CONFEDERATE BONDS, &c.

RICHMORD, 12th, 1864. The stock market is buoyant. Confederate bonds have further advanced. At auction to-day, eight per cent. bonds, long dates, brought 1254 and interest; seven per cents, 112; cotton Igan, 175-flat; Seven-thirty per cent-Tressury notes, 1404; Sterling Exchange-on Nassau, 2200; on London, 2250, average. All kinds of securities in de-

mand. Official dispatches from Gen. Beauregard says that Gen. Finnegan had repulsed the advance of the enemy to Lake

City. Fla. towards their gunboats, and was in pursuit of them to-

hough outnumbered two to one. FROM CHABLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13, 1864. Our batteries opened all round on Morris Island for about two hours this morning. The practice was spleudid. The cannonading shook the houses, in the city, and the flashing of the gars illuminated the whole harbor. The Yankee flag staff at Wagner was cut down. Only feur shells have been fired since on the city.

No details have yet reached us from John's Island. It is, generally reported that we have driven the enemy off the island, and everything is working well. The casualties are also reported small.

The latest information frem Florida continues to be of an encouraging character.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

MOBRISTOWN, TENN., Feb. 12th, 1864. The latest advices from Knoxville state that there are 2.200 cases of small pox among the Yankees. Eighty died on Monday. There is much soffering among the citizen

> From the Circinnati Commercial. The President on Kissing.

Washington, January 4 .- An army surgeon was capital to be then paid to the Prince Imperial will not little too freely on new year day. While riding in one of the street railroad cars he attempted to kiss a lady passenger, and was only prevented therefrom by the timely interference of the conductor. The court-martial found him guilty on both counts in the indictment, in toxication and attempt to kiss, and sentenced him to dismissal. The men and officers of the doctor's regiment on hearing his fate, unanimously petitioned the President to reinstate him. The evidence was handed to Mr. Lincoln for his perusal by the defendant's attor

The President read on till he came to "drunkenness," "That's bad," said he, "very bad." A little further down he came to "insulting a lady." That's bad, too. An officer shouldn't insult a lady, by any means. I am alraid I can't reinstate this man," said Mr. Lincoln.-"Read the specifications, if you please, Mr. President," said the attorney.

Mr. Lincola proceeded with the papers. Pretty soon-he came to a specification about the kissing. He paused, scratched his head a little, and remarked, looking at the attorney, "Really, I don't know about this. There are exceptions to every rule, but as a general thing it's very hard to insult a lady by kissing her .-But it seems the doctor only attempted to kiss herperhaps the insult consisted in his not fully succeeding. don't know as I ought to interfere in behalf of a man who attempts to kiss a lady and doesn't do it," said the

"You see, Mr. President," said the attorney, "that the complaint is made by a third party. There's no evidence that the lady felt insulted."

"That's a fact," said Mr. Lincoln; "we can easily dispose of the kissing part, but I must look into the drunkenness a little. I cant overlook that. I'll have to get good evidence that it was strictly a new year's offense, and is not a common occurrence with the doc-

The case was taken under advisement.

The dispatches this morning (says the Atlanta Ap. peal of the 3d) indicate that West Tennessee, with the exception of Memphis and one or two other points; is once more free from the enemy. All their positions on the Memphis and Charleston railroad have been abandoned, and the whole country north of that road opened up to free intercourse with the South. The career of Gen. Forrest in that section has commenced most auspiciously, and the good work by him has only but begun. There are other important sections of country that will ere long feel the weight of his power and influence.-May Heaven speed him in his holy mission.

In a speech recently addressed to a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, in the city of New York, Mr. Mc-Keon, a celebrated lawyer of that city used the following

Mr. Sumper, standing in the Senate of the United State, made a speech in which he said that the twin relics of barbarism were not slavery and polygamy, but Catholicity and slavery. It is published in the Congress ional Globe, and re-printed in the Herald of this city. Born and educated a Catholic, I confess a poor one, I people, it will be turned to the throats of every Catholic in the North.

Agiration Megring in Gaston, N. C.—The sequel to an agitation meeting in Gaston, as it has been reported to the Baleigh Confederate, is on a par with the celebrated outpouring at Guilford, under the anspices of Hon. R. P. Dick and D. F. Caldwell. The Confederate gays:

At the Gaston meeting the boys yielded the floor to four soldiers, two of whem had lost arms in the service of their country. These mutilated heroes advanced to the chairman's extention had been examined.